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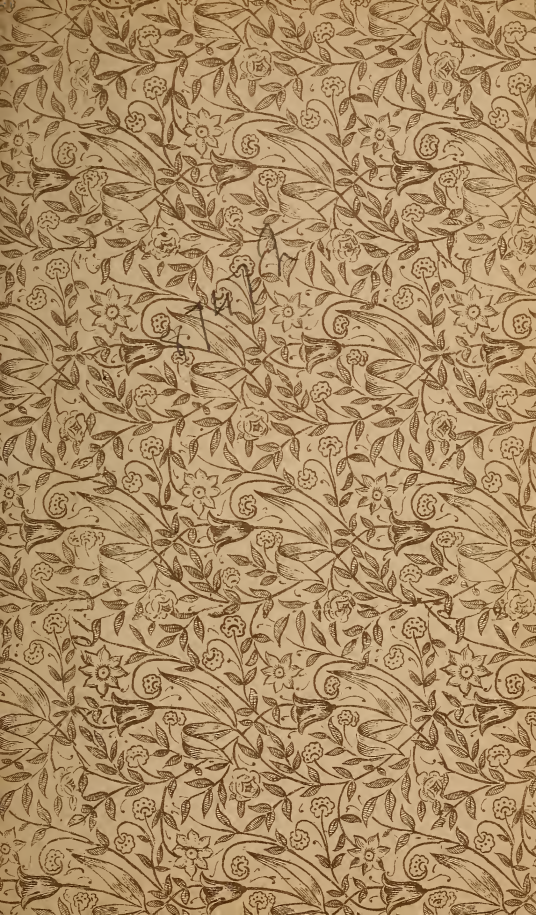
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*F. Masons. No. Grand Lodge*

# MASONIC LAW

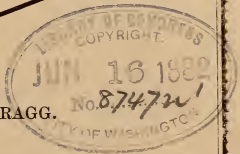
—OF—

## MISSOURI.

*27.4  
Windsor*

A compilation of the Decisions of the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Missouri, from its organization in 1821 to 1881.

BY W. C. BRAGG.



(Kirkwood □ No. 484.)

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# PREFACE.

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In his report to the Grand Lodge, in 1878, Grand Master Ready said :

“A careful examination of our laws, and a comparison of the several constitutional enactments, decisions and resolutions will most conclusively demonstrate the fact that our Constitutions need to be revised, and I trust so soon as our monetary affairs will warrant the expenditure, a thorough revision may be made. Our laws are voluminous enough; we need no more. It would be well if we would stand still until we have thoroughly studied and digested the laws we now have, before we undertake to enact any more.

The great trouble, however, is to get the craft to read and study the law. In the language of one of my distinguished predecessors, ‘If the Brethren would read more and ask fewer questions, all would be well.’ ”

The preparation of this revision or digest was brought about from these remarks. The manuscript was submitted to the Grand Lodge, at its meeting in 1880, through the Committee on Jurisprudence, and was approved and recommended for publication.

The work is believed to be complete and correct, and it is claimed that its arrangement of matter will commend it to every searcher of the Law and render it pleasant and profitable to read.

W. C. BRAGG.



# Masonic Law of Missouri.

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## **Absence.**

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## **Accused and Accusers.**

See Trials.

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**Affiliation.**

See By-Laws 8.

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E. A. and F. C. 6.

Fees 4. 5.

Jurisdiction 17.

Pet. for Aff.

**Amendments.**

Of By-Laws, see By-Laws 2.

Of verdicts, see Trials 62.

**Ante-Rooms.**

The ante-rooms of a masonic hall shall not be rented to any one as offices, but must be held for the exclusive use of the Lodge. 1878.

**Appeals.**

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Worsh. Mast. 14.



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**Apron.**

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See Trials 49.

**Army-Made Masons.**

See Clandestine Masons.

**Arrest of Charter.**

See Grand Mast. 1.

Lodges 2. 3.

**Assessments.**

See Dues 3.

**Ballots.**

1. All petitions must be balloted upon, whether the committee report favorably or unfavorably upon them. 1869.

See Pet. for Mys. 3. 13.

Pet. for Aff. 7 to 10.

2. No brother has the right to disclose how he intends to vote, nor say anything either in favor of, or against, the petitioner after the ballot has been ordered.

1871. Art. xvi, §14.

3. When more than one black ball appears in first ballot, a second ballot cannot be taken. 1878. Art. xvi, §14.

4. A black ball appearing in both the first and second ballot, works the rejection of the candidate. A third ballot cannot be taken. 1878. Art. xvi, §14.

5. A motion to reconsider the ballot after two ballotings for a candidate—one black ball appearing each time—is illegal and cannot be entertained. A third ballot and an election thereon is null and void: the candidate stands rejected. 1878.

6. The Master may postpone the ballot in any case when justice to the petitioner, to the Lodge, or to Masonry in general, seems in his judgment to demand a delay of action. 1872.

7. A written request from a member unavoidably absent to defer the ballot on a petition for affiliation should be complied with. 1875.

8. A Lodge voted on a petition for the Mysteries, and one black ball appeared; a second ballot was ordered, with the same result. On investigation it was found that the members outnumbered by one the white balls in the box. The Master solved the difficulty by producing another white ball, and ordering a third

ballot, which resulted in the election of the candidate :

*Decided*, The first two ballots irregular, and the third ballot, in this exceptional case, valid. 1872.

8 a. It is not in order for the Worshipful Master to entertain a motion to reconsider the ballot or vote of his Lodge by which any proposition was carried or defeated at a former meeting. 1879.

See Trials 62 a.

9. When a ballot is announced unfavorable with only one black-ball, and before the second ballot is commenced, a member retires from the Lodge (knowing the second ballot is ordered), and the second ballot results favorably, the candidate shall be declared elected. 1871.

10. In a case wherein the Master of a Lodge ordered a second ballot on a candidate, and, after the members had commenced voting, suspended the ballot, the act was declared illegal and the candidate stood rejected. 1876.

11. Neither a Lodge, a Master, the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge has power to set aside the ballot by which a candidate for the Mysteries is declared rejected. 1874. Art. xvi., §14.

11 a. When taking a ballot for the degrees or membership there should be as many of each kind of ballot balls, white and black, in the ballot-box, before the ballot is taken, as there are members of the Lodge present. 1880.

12. A brother who black-balls an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft cannot be required to prefer charges against the candidate. The Lodge has no right to know who cast the black ball. 1874.

See Jurisdiction 15.

Non-Aff. 1.

13. Blank ballots at the election of officers in Subordinate Lodges must be counted.

Blank paper ballots at trials must not be counted. 1872.

See Restoration 2. 8.

Trials 49 to 54.

### **Balls.**

See Ballots.

### **Begging.**

See Charity.

**Blanks.**

See Ballots 13.

Lodge Off. 5.

Trials 54. 55.

**Board of Relief.**

1. In any town or city where there is more than one Lodge, it shall be the duty of each Lodge to appoint one or more members to constitute a Board of Relief, to whom all applicants for charity shall be referred, and, if found worthy, relieved; they shall adopt rules for their government, so that the worthy shall not go away empty-handed, and the unworthy eat the bread of the toiling Craftsmen; to the carrying out of which each Lodge in such town or city shall contribute five dollars from each initiation fee to the aforesaid Board of Relief. 1854.

2. Each Lodge shall appoint its own representatives in the Board of Relief, accredit them under the seal of the Lodge, and remove them at pleasure; *provided*, that no Lodge shall have more representatives in the Board than any other Lodge; and the Board is required to receive the representatives so accredited. 1863.

3. The St. Louis Board of Relief given charge of the burial lot of the Grand

Lodge in Bellefontaine Cemetery. 1867.

### Burial.

See Funerals 1. 5.  
E. A. and F. C. 1.  
Non-Aff. 6.

### Business.

See Work 1.  
Processions 2.

### By-Laws.

1. It is the indefeasible right of a Lodge to make By-Laws, and they are valid until reversed by the Grand Lodge; *provided*, they are not *ipso facto* contrary to existing laws of the Grand Lodge.  
1869. Art. xvi., §1.

See Dues 2.

2. The By-Laws of a Lodge are subject to revision and change at any time in conformity to the law regulating their alteration or amendment. 1878.

3. Or, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, by a majority vote.  
1874.

4. In proceedings to alter By-Laws changing the annual Lodge dues: The original motion was to decrease the dues

one-half. At the meeting set apart for action a compromise substitute was offered, decreasing the dues one-third.

The substitute being germane to the question, and neither exceeding the original sum nor decreasing the sum named in the proposed amendment, did not constitute a new question and could be acted upon without further delay. 1878.

5. A Lodge can adopt a By-Law raising its scale of dues without first obtaining the approval of the Grand Lodge. 1869. Art. xvi., §1.

6. A By-Law which prohibits members in arrears for dues from voting or holding office, without judgment by trial, is null and void.

7. So is one which suspends a member, after a certain time, for non-payment of dues, without a trial. 1869.

8. So one which places a restraint on affiliation to a limit of time. 1872.

9. A Lodge cannot, by changing its By-Laws, and fixing the time of election different, thus legislate the installed officers out of office before the expiration of the year for which they were elected and installed. 1873.

See Lodge Off. 2. 3. 11.

10. A member is held amenable to the By-Laws whether he signs them or not. He cannot be compelled to sign them. 1871.

11. New Lodges urged to adopt the code of By-Laws for the government of Subordinate Lodges recommended by the Grand Lodge. 1872.

See Lodges.

### Called Meetings.

See Trials 34.  
Work 9

### Candidates.

See Jurisdiction 5 to 17.  
Objections.  
Pet. for Mys.

### Celebrations.

See Processions

### Certificates.

Widows', see Widows 2.  
Of Elections, Dist. Lect. 1.  
Of Waiver of Jurisdiction, Jurisdiction 16. 17.  
Of Proficiency, Lodges U. D. 3.  
Of Good Standing, Pet. for Aff. 4.



**Change of Venue.**

See Trials 9.

**Charges.**

See Dimits 3. 5. 6. 11. 11 a. 12. 14.  
Pet. for Aff. 9. 10. 11.

Status 2.

Trials 6. 7. 17 to 21. 24. 25. 33.

**Charity.**

1. No Mason shall collect private subscriptions to be appropriated as Masonic charity unless directed by the Grand, or a Subordinate Lodge. 1847.

**Charter.**

See D. D. G. M. 6.

Funerals 3.

Status 6.

Gr. Mast. 1.

Visitation 4.

Lodges 2. 4. 5.

Work 1.

**Clandestine Masons.**

1. Dispensations cannot be issued to allow persons connected with the army to receive the degrees in a shorter time than that fixed by the law. 1869.

2. All persons who have been Initiated, Passed or Raised in Army or Traveling Lodges (during the late civil war),

shall be regarded and treated as illegal or clandestine Masons. 1865.

3. If they desire future Masonic intercourse, they should petition the nearest regular Lodge under whose jurisdiction they are residing, and obtain a legitimate interest, if found worthy, in our rights, lights and benefits. 1865.

4. In conferring degrees on army-made Masons, it is proper to collect fees before balloting. 1874.

5. Lodges have permission to remit to such candidates such part of the fees as they may have paid to such Military Lodges. 1865.

6. An army-made Mason who has subsequently affiliated with a regular Lodge before applying in this jurisdiction, and presents his dimit from such regular Lodge, shall be deemed a regular Mason. 1869.

### **Closing Lodge.**

See Work 8. 9.

### **Clothing.**

1. The form of apron adopted by the Grand Lodge is the square apron with triangular flap on which an All-Seeing

Eye may be placed; the apron to be bound with blue. 1858.

2. All Masons are hereby absolutely prohibited from appearing in *public* drinking saloons in their Masonic clothing, and any Mason thus offending shall be disciplined by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he may reside. 1867.

See Funerals. 5.

### Committees.

Com. on Grievance.	See Gr. L. 3.
on Credentials.	Gr. L. Off. 3.
to take testimony.	Trials 46.
appointments of.	Worsh. M. 18.

### Committee of Investigation.

1. At least one of the members of every investigating committee should have a personal interview with the petitioner, before the committee make their report. This would relieve them of any doubt or uncertainty as to their duty to the Lodge, and prevent such unpleasant consequences as sometimes occur after the petitioner is elected to receive the first degree. 1871.

2. The Committee should put a petitioner for the Mysteries on trial for his

whole previous life, and their report and the action of the Lodge thereon should be final for past acts except when the candidate has fraudulently withheld matters that would, if known, have caused his rejection. 1870.

3. They should make a definite report: if they cannot satisfy themselves after due inquiry they should give the Lodge the benefit of the doubt in their minds in a report, that the members may govern themselves accordingly. 1872.

4. They may either make a simple report—"favorable" or "unfavorable"—or they may state in their report what they have been able to learn about the petitioner. If they fail to do this, the Master or any of the brethren may ask them what they have learned, and it is within the province of the committee to state to the Lodge such facts as they may have gleaned. 1871.

See Objections 7.

5. The Committee must report by at least a majority of its members, although all should report if possible. 1871.

6. A ballot cannot be had on a petition for initiation or membership until a majority of the committee have reported. 1874.

7. Any substitution of other members on a committee of investigation with a view to receiving an immediate report, makes a new committee, and a report cannot be received under one month from the date of appointment. 1875.

8. Any action with a view to the reception of a majority report of a committee of investigation in preference to a minority report, or *vice versa*, is unmasonic. 1875.

See E. A. and F. C. 6.

Pet. for Mys. 9 to 13.

Pet. for Aff. 6 to 9. 12. 13.

Restoration 3.

### **Consecration.**

See Halls 1.

### **Consent.**

On waiver of Juris.

See Jurisdiction 4. 12.

### **Constructive Service.**

See Trials 23.

### **Continuance.**

See Trials 31 to 36.

**Control of Lodge.**

See Funerals 2.

**Copy of Charges.**

See Trials 25. 26.

**Corner Stones.**

See D. D. G. M. 4.

**Correction of Minutes.**

See Minutes 1.

**Counsel.**

See Trials 24. 25. 36. 40.

**Credentials.**

Com. on.

See Gr. L. 2.

**Dates.**

See Dimits 8.

**Dead Lodges.**

See Dimits 16. 17.

**Debts.**

See Lodges 13.

**Deceased Masons.**

See Funerals.

**Decisions.**

See Gr. L. 4.  
 Gr. Mast. 3. 4.  
 Trials 70. 71.

**Dedications.**

See Halls 1.

**Definite Suspension.**

See Trials 58. 59.

**Degrees.**

Conferred for other Lodges.  
     See Juris. 5 to 7.  
     Non-Aff. 9.  
 Conferred by other Lodges.  
     Juris. 8 to 12.  
 See also : Dispensations 2.  
     Petitions for Mys. 20.  
     Work 4 to 9.

**Demand of Trial.**

See Dimits 13.

**Dimission, c't'f. of.**

See Pet. for Aff. 4.

**Dimits.**

1. Applications for Dimits must be in

writing, setting forth the reasons for the same under the law. 1870.

2. None of the appointed officers of a Lodge, they having been duly installed, can be dimitted during their terms of office. 1871.

See Dispensations 1.

Lodge Off. 8. 9.

Grand Lodge Off. 5.

3. When a Lodge is put under charges by a member, neither he nor any of the members can dimit until the charges are withdrawn, or the members acquitted. 1873.

4. A Master Mason in good standing is entitled to a dimit, upon proper application, for the purpose of joining another Lodge, either in the State or out of it, the place of his residence having nothing to do with his Masonic rights or privileges, or the location of his Masonic home. Art. xvi., §25. 1872.

5. A member applying for a dimit, and complying with all the conditions of the law, cannot be refused, unless he be under charges, in which case he must have a speedy trial, and, if acquitted, the dimit must be immediately granted.

Art. xvi., §25, 1871.

See *post* 12.



6. No Lodge shall grant a dimit and recommendation to any brother who is under charges. 1870.

See Trials 64.

7. Dimits cannot be granted at special meetings. Art. xvi., §10. 1869.

8. The records of the Lodge must show when its members are dimitted and the dimit dates from the time it is ordered to be entered of record, at which time the rights and privileges of membership immediately cease. The dimitted member cannot, by failure to ask for the certificate of dimission, be continued as a member: membership can only be regained by regular petition.

Art. xvi., §26. 1877.

9. A Lodge granting a dimit to a member can only exact dues up to the time of dimission: and if a member has paid his dues in advance, the amount exceeding his dues to date must be refunded, if demanded. 1878.

10. No application for a dimit can be *entertained* until all dues are paid or remitted. 1871.

11. When a member has in an official capacity become indebted to the Lodge, it is lawful for the Lodge to withhold his dimit, though his dues are paid,

until such indebtedness is settled satisfactorily to the Lodge, through charges and trial, or otherwise. 1877.

11 a. If a member presents his petition for dimit, and charges are at once preferred against him, and on trial he is found guilty and suspended for a definite time, at the expiration of his term of suspension, if he still wishes a dimit, he must present a new petition therefor.

1879.

12. Objections to granting a dimit must be sustained by charges. 1871.

13. A Lodge may grant a certificate of dismissal by a unanimous vote, to its E. A. or F. C., if there are no charges against them, which is equivalent to a dimit and waiver of jurisdiction. If refused, the brother cannot demand a trial.

1871. 1875. 1877.

14. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, moving from the jurisdiction, is entitled to a certificate of dismissal and good standing, if there are no charges against him. 1870.

See E. A. and F. C. 2. 5. 6.

Jurisdiction 17.

15. When a dimit is granted by the Lodge, and the applicant fails to take his certificate of dimit, he can only be re-

stored to membership in the same manner as other non-affiliates. 1869.

See Pet. for Affiliation 3. a.

16. Members of any Lodges which have surrendered their charters, or have been otherwise dissolved by act of the Grand Lodge, shall, on producing to the Grand Secretary satisfactory proof of their having paid up all dues thereto, and of their good standing with said Lodge, be entitled to a certificate thereof; and the Grand Secretary is authorized to grant such certificate, under the seal of this Grand Lodge. 1826.

16 a. When a Lodge surrenders its charter, having previously liquidated all its indebtedness, upon application, by order of the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary shall issue dimits to the members of the Lodge without waiting for the next session of the Grand Lodge. 1879.

17. Members of a defunct Lodge failing to apply for Grand Lodge Dimits within one year after the session of the Grand Lodge confirming the surrender or arrest of its charter, become non-affiliates, and occupy the same position as dimitted Master Masons who have neglected to affiliate with some Lodge within one year after the date of their dimits. 1878.

18. The following form of dimit shall be furnished to all Lodges and no other form shall be used for said purpose :

HALL OF———LODGE No.——, }  
 A. F. and A. M. State of Missouri. }

This is to certify that Bro. ——, a member of this Lodge, has applied in writing for a Dimit for the purpose of ——, and that he being clear of all charges on the books of this Lodge, and being in good Masonic standing, this Dimit is hereby granted, and he is recommended to the fraternal regards of all regular Masons so long as he shall comply with the conditions endorsed hereon, as ordered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, October, 1870; otherwise this Dimit to be null and void, except to present it for affiliation.

The signature of the bearer is written on the margin hereof.

Given by order of the Lodge, this —— day of ——, 18——, at ——, Missouri.

[SEAL.] *Attest:* ——, Sec'y.

*With the following endorsement:*

#### **Article xvi. Grand Lodge By-laws.**

SEC. 25. No Lodge shall grant a dimit to any of its members until all dues are paid, nor then unless the brother de-

clares that he is about to move out of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, or to join another Lodge, or assist in forming a new Lodge.

SEC. 27. No Lodge shall permit a non-affiliating Mason (who has continued as such for twelve months) to visit more than three times, nor shall such non-affiliated Mason be allowed to appear in any Masonic procession, or be entitled to Masonic charity, nor shall he have Masonic burial; and if he still remain non-affiliated, "He shall be deemed a drone in the hive of nature, a useless member of society, and unworthy our protection as Masons."

The bearer of this dimit has asked for it on the conditions of its face, and under the law, and if he remain within the jurisdiction of Missouri, or return to it after having left the jurisdiction, and do not affiliate within twelve months from date of dimit, then all the Masonic benefits conferred by the dimit are null and void, and the bearer hereof not entitled to any Masonic consideration so long as he remains un-affiliated.

See Dues 2.

Lodges 2.

Lodges U. D. 2. 6.

Pet. for Aff. 5. a.  
Trials 16.

### **Diploma.**

See Pet. for Aff. 3.

### **Dispensations.**

1. It is the law of this Grand Lodge that the officers of a Lodge can neither resign nor dimit; therefore the Grand Master cannot grant a special Dispensation to elect a Worshipful Master, though the Worshipful Master of the Lodge has removed from the State, and the interest of the Lodge may seem to require it. 1879.

2. The Grand Master cannot grant special Dispensation to a Lodge, authorizing it to confer two or more degrees on a candidate at the same communication. The law expressly states that "no candidate shall receive more than one degree at the same communication, nor then unless he has passed a satisfactory examination in open Lodge on the degree he has already taken." It also provides that the Grand Master shall have no power to suspend any By-law of the Grand Lodge. This very wisely and effectually prevents "emergencies" in this State.

See Gr. M. 1.

Halls 1.

Ins. of Off. 1.

Lodges 3. 5.

Lodges U. D. 1 to 5.

Processions 1.

For shortening Time.

See Cland. M. 1.

For New Lodge.

See D. D. G. M. 6.

### **District Deputy Grand Master.**

The law regulating the office of District Deputy Grand Master requires the Brother appointed to such office to be a present or Past Master of this jurisdiction. While residence in the district is necessary, Lodge membership therein is not required. If, after appointment to his office, the District Deputy Grand Master dimitts for the purpose of gaining Lodge membership in his district, it is not necessary that he should be re-commissioned after such object is attained. Should he remain non-affiliated from any cause, he cannot hold the office, and his successor must be appointed; nor can he exercise the duties of the office of District Deputy Grand Master while dimitted.

Art. vii., §2. 1877.

2. With his dimit in his possession he is no longer a member of the Grand Lodge. If he wishes to dimit from his

Lodge, he should first resign his office as District Deputy Grand Master, in order that his successor may be appointed, and the Craft in the district not left without a supervising officer. 1871.

2. a. A Lodge can suspend a member for non-payment of dues, while he holds a commission as District Deputy Grand Master. 1880.

3. A Dist. Dep. Grand Master cannot delegate his authority to another during his absence from the district. The authority to preside over a Lodge of Instruction called by him is vested in him alone. 1874.

See *Worsh. Mast.* 9.

4. There is no membership in a "specific" Grand Lodge, *i. e.*, a Lodge called by a D. D. G. M. to lay corner-stones, dedicate halls, etc., than that of Master Masons in good standing, and the D. D. G. M. has the power to order out any disturbing element, either the one objected to, or the objector, or both. 1873.

5. District Deputy Grand Masters are required to report to the Grand Lodge the condition of the various halls in their respective districts, as to their safety and security; and to urge upon all Lodges in their districts, not otherwise provided,



the securing of all necessary Lodge furniture and equipments for rendering our ceremonies impressive and instructive; and to report to the Grand Lodge at each session, the condition of said Lodges, in all these particulars.

Art. vii., §7. 1872.

6. When a D. D. G. Master receives a Dispensation or Charter for a new Lodge, it is his duty to AT ONCE inform such Lodge of the fact, and to open a correspondence with the proper party as to the most convenient time to set them to work. 1872.

See. Gr. Mast. 6.

Jurisdiction 1.

### **District Lecturers.**

1. The D. D. Grand Master shall receive and cast up the vote given by each Lodge at the election for District Lecturer, and grant a certificate of election to the brother having received the largest vote of the Lodges making returns to him on or before the 10th of December ensuing the election. 1870.

2. The intent of this resolution was not to create a vacancy in the office in districts already supplied with lecturers, but to fill the offices in all the districts as soon as possible, and not to displace those

already filled, provided the Craft were satisfied with the Lecturer they had selected. 1871.

3. The delegates to the Grand Lodge, or a majority of them from each Masonic district, shall assemble during each session of the Grand Lodge, and recommend to the Grand Lecturer some suitable brother in good standing, and member of some Lodge in the district wherein any vacancy may exist, to be appointed District Lecturer. Should said delegates fail to make such recommendation, then the District Deputy Grand Master shall make such recommendation, and the Grand Lecturer shall appoint such brother as District Lecturer, if deemed by him to be qualified and in possession of the Masonic work, as authorized and taught by the Grand Lodge, to continue in office during the pleasure of the Grand Master or Grand Lecturer. In the event of the said delegates and District Deputy Grand Master failing, for the period of thirty days after the close of each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, then the Grand Lecturer is authorized to fill such vacancies without a recommendation.

Art. vii., §8. 1871.

4. A District Lecturer has no author-

ity to preside over a Lodge of Instruction called by a District Deputy Grand Master.  
1874.

### Dues.

1. Lodge dues are not due until they accrue—that is, at the end of the Masonic year—no matter what regulation a Lodge may have for collecting its dues. There is no objection to its collecting dues in advance, if the members are willing to pay, but a Lodge cannot exercise acts of discipline for collecting dues in advance. If a member's annual dues remain unpaid at the end of the year, the Lodge may proceed against him for non-payment of dues, as provided by law, without waiting for a year's dues to be a year over due, but it cannot add to his bill of indebtedness to the Lodge a year's dues in advance.  
1877. 1880.

See Dist. Dep. Gr. Master 2. a.

2. A Lodge can adopt a By-Law raising its scale of dues without first obtaining the approval of the Grand Lodge.  
Art. xvi., §1. 1869.

3. A Lodge has no right to tax its members except in the way of *dues*, the amount of which can only be prescribed by By-Law adopted in the usual way. It is optionary with a brother to pay a special assessment or not, and his dimit can-

not be withheld on account of his refusal to pay it. Art. xvi., §1. 1874.

4. Every Mason, having the ability, should pay his dues. If he is unable to pay, the Lodge should remit them, but no excuse of religious scruples should be received to avoid the requirement of a positive law. 1870.

5. The dues of a member may be remitted upon proper application in writing, or in person, or through a brother cognizant of the inability of the member to pay his dues. 1870.

A motion to remit upon the statement of such facts, is admissible, and should be entertained by the Master and the vote of the Lodge be taken upon the question. 1870. 1878.

6. If the dues of a member be remitted by vote of the Lodge no reconsideration of such action is legal.

The liability of the member is cancelled by the vote, and the dues cannot again be charged to his account. 1878.

7. When, on a trial for non-payment of dues, the delinquent pleads inability to pay in mitigation of such neglect, and the plea is sustained by an acquittal, such acquittal does not discharge him from the debt of dues then owing, and constitutes no bar to subsequent proceed-

ings for the non-payment of all dues in which the member is indebted to the Lodge. 1877.

8. Dues cannot be remitted by implication. To remit dues the action of the Lodge must be direct on proper motion. 1877.

See Dimits 9. 10.

9. Dues cannot be remitted until they have accrued. A vote to remit a brother's dues "as long as he may continue a member of the Lodge," is null and void. 1874.

10. A Lodge cannot, in its corporate capacity, sue a brother for its Masonic dues. 1872.

11. A member cannot be *expelled* for non-payment of dues. 1869.

See Trials 19. 44. 51. 52.

12. An expelled or suspended Mason who has been restored, is liable only for such dues as had accrued prior to the date of his expulsion. His Lodge dues re-commence from the date of his restoration. 1878.

See Fees 1. 4. a.

13. Suspension for a definite time for any offense does not cancel dues that accrued before the date of suspension. Dues should not, however, be charged against a brother during the time for

which he was suspended. 1879.

### **Elections.**

See Dist. Lecturers.

Gr. Lodge Off. 1. 11.

Lodge Off. 1 to 5.

### **Eligibility.**

See Grand Lodge Off.

Worsh. Mast. 1 to 5.

### **Emergencies.**

See Dispensations 2.

### **Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.**

1. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are not entitled to Masonic burial. This is confined exclusively to Master Masons. Nor can E. A.'s and F. C.'s appear in any public procession of Masons. 1878

2. A Fellow Craft can neither advance, nor receive a certificate of dismission, nor can a Lodge waive its jurisdiction, after objection has been made to his advancement, until the objection has been removed. 1878.

3. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts who may be rejected, may renew their application at every stated meeting following the rejection. 1869.

See Dimits 13. 14.

Pet. for Mys. 21 to 26.

4. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft who may be rejected for advancement, must be examined as to *proficiency* when he again applies for the next degree. 1869.

5. A waiver of jurisdiction over an E. A. or F. C. in favor of a specific Lodge is to all intents and purposes a general waiver. 1875.

6. Lodge No. 1 granted a certificate of good standing to a Fellow Craft, and gave him permission to join any other Lodge. He petitioned Lodge No. 2, under whose jurisdiction he resided, and was rejected. Lodge No. 1 had waived jurisdiction over the Fellow Craft, for it gave him permission to join any other Lodge. It, therefore, made him a non-affiliated Fellow Craft. If Lodge No. 2 rejected him on his petition to join, it did not change his status as a non-affiliate. By that act it obtained no right to him, or control over him, whatever. He is still free, under his certificate of dismissal, to join any Lodge he may elect to petition.

If he selects Lodge No. 1, he must petition regularly to become a Fellow Craft of that Lodge, presenting the certificate the Lodge formerly granted him. The petition must be referred to a com-

mittee, and take its regular course. If the petitioner is elected, he is not elected to receive the Master's degree, but simply as a Fellow Craft of that Lodge, the relation in which he formerly stood to it. He must be examined as to his proficiency, and also considered as to his other qualifications, and may then be duly elected to receive the Master's degree; or the Lodge may reject his application, and he still remains a Fellow Craft of that Lodge. 1871.

See Jurisdiction 5 to 17.  
Lodges 7.

#### **Evidence.**

See Trials 42 to 48.

#### **Examination.**

1. Candidates for advancement cannot be examined at a special meeting but must be examined at the stated meeting in which the ballot is to be had. 1867.

See E. A. and F. C. 4. 6.  
Jurisdiction 17.

Pet. for Mys. 22. 24. 26.

Of non-affiliate see Pet. for Aff. 2.

Of visitors Work 2.

Of Officers of New Lodges, Lodges  
U. D. 3.

Of Candidate.

Com. of Inv. 1.



**Expulsion.**

See Dues 11. 12.

Trials 56. 70 to 72.

Restoration 1 to 8.

Status 4. 5. 7.

“Favorable.”

See Committee of Investigation 4.

**Fees.**

1. Remission of fees, or a donation to a candidate for the degrees, is a violation of the law, and cannot be permitted. It is unlawful to take a note for initiation fees or Lodge dues.

1871 Art. xvi. §2. 1879.

2. At least one-half of the aggregate fees for the three degrees shall be deposited with the petition for initiation.

1869.

See Pet. for Mys. 3. 10. 18. 19.

3. A petitioner for the Mysteries who does not present himself for initiation within six months after he shall have been duly notified of his election, shall forfeit his initiation fee, provided he does not give good reasons for his failure to appear, and of the validity of his excuse the majority of the members present must be the judge; *provided*, if the time exceed one year, a Committee of Investigation must be appointed, and the case

take the regular course of a new petition, already presented, and accompanied by the fee. 1872.

4. When a Lodge confers the degrees at the *request* of another, it does not thereby acquire jurisdiction, and the fees belong to the latter, unless it sees proper to relinquish them.

See Jurisdiction 8. 10. 11.

4. a. A non-affiliated Mason, when he petitions a Lodge for membership, should not be required to contribute in the nature of dues for the time he was non-affiliated over twelve months; the affiliation fee of a Lodge should be alike to all. 1879.

5. No fee shall be charged for affiliation where the applicant has paid dues within twelve months. 1870.

6. Where degrees have been improperly conferred, and the candidate is "formally heled," he is not required to pay fees for the "heleing process."

1874.

See *Clandestine Masons* 4. 5.

### **Fellow Crafts.**

See *Ent. Ap. and Fel. Cr.*

### **Forms.**

Of *Dimits*. See *Dimits* 18.

Of *Widows' Certificates* see *Widows* 2.

**Fraud.**

See Committee of Investigation 2.  
Trials 11. 16.

**Funerals.**

1. In the burial of a deceased brother by a Masonic Lodge, or in the performance of other Masonic labor in public, the control by the Lodge must be absolute, and while the Lodge is exercising that control, no non-masonic association shall be permitted to participate. This, of course, does not exclude religious exercises by ministers of the Gospel, nor does it prohibit non-masonic associations from following in the procession. 1877.

1. a. The Brethren participating must be clothed simply as Masons, and the Lodge must take full charge of the funeral, or have nothing to do with it.

1881.

2. A Lodge, as such, should not attend the funeral of a deceased brother except to perform the last Masonic rites at the grave, or to escort the remains to the place whence they are to be conveyed out of its jurisdiction for interment.

1875.

3. A Lodge should not be opened at a place different from that named in the

charter. The proper manner of proceeding on funeral occasions is to open the Lodge at the hall, proceed to the place of funeral, and return to the hall and close the Lodge. A residence is not a proper place to perform the opening and closing ceremonies of the Lodge.  
1873.

See *Worsh. Mast.* 12 a. 13.

4. A member of a Lodge who dies, after the charter of his Lodge has been arrested by the Grand Master, and before the case has been reviewed by the Grand Lodge, is entitled to Masonic burial. Such a Brother's Masonic rights as also those of his Lodge, are simply held in abeyance— not destroyed. Special provision should be made for the funeral. As the Lodge which the Brother was a member has no charter, and as a Lodge must meet to perform funeral ceremonies, the nearest Lodge, or any other Lodge to which it may be convenient, may take charge of the funeral.  
1878.

5. There are no regulations sanctioning a Lodge of sorrow, and none for any services over the grave of a dead brother after his burial.  
1873.

6. The Grand Lodge recommends to

all Subordinate Lodges a strict observance of the requirements of the Masonic Monitor in attending funeral processions, and especially that part of the instructions which requires uniformity of dress, as far as practicable.

1838. Art. xvi. § 36.

7. All necessary expenses incurred in the burial of a brother member, dying within the jurisdiction of a sister Lodge, and by it buried, must be paid by his Lodge.

1878.

8. And this is so, even if the brother has taken up a residence in another State, still retaining his membership here.

1873.

### **Grand Lodge.**

1. The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, within its own limits, as well as over the first three degrees of Masonry, has been too long settled to be now disturbed, and all Lodges established therein, without its authority, are declared to be clandestine Lodges.

1842.

2. When a vote by Lodges is called, none shall vote as representatives, or Past Grand Officers, or Past Masters whose names are not at the time on the report of the Committee on Credentials,

and called by the Grand Secretary when the vote is taken. 1870.

3. The *recommendations* of the Committee on Grievance of the Grand Lodge are to be taken as tantamount to *orders*. 1871.

4. The printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge are official, and should be so regarded by Subordinate Lodges. 1873.

See Jurisdiction 1. Restoration 1. 7.  
Lodges 1. Past Masters 1.

### Grand Lodge Dimits.

See Dimits 16. 17.

### Grand Master.

The Grand Master has not the right to restore the charter to any Subordinate Lodge after the same has been arrested or surrendered, or to grant a dispensation to said Lodge, until the facts are reported to the Grand Lodge.

1856. Art. iii. § 1. 2.

2. Nor has he the right to make Masons at sight, nor convene a Lodge for that purpose, unless power is given him by the Grand Lodge to do so. 1850.

See Dispensations 1. 2.

3. A Grand Master has no right to order a new trial when there is only a difference of opinion between him and the Lodge in relation to the guilt of the party accused; but where the law has not been complied with he is authorized to order a new trial, to be had in conformity to law. 1870. 1873.

4. The decisions of a Grand Master are not valid *after* being reported to the Grand Lodge, unless confirmed by the Grand Lodge. 1869

5. A Grand Master's private seal authorized. 1874.

6. The following resolution repealed: "That the Grand Master, when he delivers his annual address to the Grand Lodge, return all the reports to him by the D. D. Grand Masters, and that they be printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge." 1871.

See Lodge Off. 2. 4.  
Trials 69.

### Grand Lodge Officers.

1. Officers shall be chosen on the morning of the third day of the session, but shall not be installed into their offices until all other business before the Grand Lodge has been entirely disposed of;

which said installation shall close the  
Masonic year. 1868.

2. No member of the Grand Lodge shall absent himself without special permission of the Grand Master. 1870.

3. If any member absenting himself shall appoint a proxy, said proxy shall not be entitled to cast the vote of such member, or of the Lodge he may represent, until he has reported to the Committee on Credentials. 1870.

4. No one of the officers of the Grand Lodge, enumerated in the XVII Article of the "Old Regulations," shall, while holding office in the Grand Lodge, act as Master or Warden in his Subordinate Lodge. 1861.

5. Any Past Grand Master, Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Warden, Past Grand Treasurer, or Past Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, who may hold a dimit and has not deprived himself of Masonic benefits, and resides in this jurisdiction, is eligible to election or appointment to any office in this Grand Lodge; and any elected or appointed officer of this Grand Lodge, who is either a Past Grand Master, Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Warden, Past Grand Treasurer, or Past



Grand Secretary thereof, may dimit from his Lodge for the purpose of affiliating elsewhere in this jurisdiction, or of forming a new Lodge, without forfeiting his office. 1879.

### **Grand Lecturer.**

See Dist. Lecturer 3.

### **Grievance Committee of Grand Lodge.**

See Grand Lodge 3.

### **“Guilty” or “Not Guilty.”**

See Trials 50. 55.

### **Halls.**

1. It is unnecessary to dedicate and consecrate a hall when the Lodge that meets in it is organized under dispensation. 1871. Art. xv. § 1. 8.

See D. D. G. M. 4.

Lodges 8 to 11. 13.

### **“Heleing.”**

See Fees 6.

### **Holidays.**

See Processions 1. 2.

### **Honorary Members.**

See Membership 2.

### **Introduction.**

See Work 3.

### **Installation of Officers.**

1. A public installation is strictly a Masonic occasion, and no dispensation is necessary for the Lodge conducting it to appear in procession. 1874.

2. An installation of the officers of a Lodge cannot be had, either public or private, without opening the Lodge. The records of a Lodge must show the installation of its officers, and this can only be made while the Lodge is in session; but this does not prevent the public installation of officers. It simply requires that the Lodge be opened before going to the place of installation. After public installation the Lodge should return to its Lodge-room and close the Lodge. The records should show the entire proceedings. 1874. 1879.

2. a. The Lodge must be regularly opened and closed for the installation of officers; but where two or more Lodges meet in the same hall, and wish to install

officers at the same time, it is not necessary that the opening and closing ceremonies be gone through with more than once. 1880.

3. Officers of Lodges U. D. are not installed. 1869.

3. a. A re-elected officer must be re-installed. 1880.

4. None but actual Past Masters can install the officers of a Lodge. 1878.

See Gr. L. Off. 1.

Lodge Off. 6 to 11.

Worsh. Mast. 4. 5. 5. a.

#### **Instruction, Lodge of.**

See Lodge of Instruction.

#### **Investigation Committee.**

See Committee of Investigation.

#### **Ireland.**

See Pet. for Aff. 5.

#### **Joint Occupancy of Halls.**

See Lodges 8. 9.

#### **Joint Celebrations.**

See Processions 3.

### Jurisdiction.

1. A Grand Lodge having been duly organized and formally recognized by this Grand Lodge, all jurisdiction formerly held by this Grand Lodge is surrendered, and no appointment of D. D. Grand Masters to preside over such Lodges as may have elected to remain connected with this Grand Lodge can be made, nor can Dispensations be granted for the formation of new Lodges within the surrendered territory. 1878.

2. When a Lodge moves, the act carries with it a change of jurisdiction, such as would accompany the establishment of a new Lodge; it relinquishes a portion of its old territory and takes possession of new territory that formerly belonged to some other Lodge, the new home of the Lodge becoming the center of its local jurisdiction. 1872.

3. Upon questions of invasion of jurisdiction between Lodges where the interests involved are purely local, the Grand Lodge will not pass. The air-line route determines jurisdictional boundaries. 1876. Art. xvi., §1.

3. a. A, who resides in St. Louis county, but nearer a Lodge in the city of St. Louis than one in the county, is with-

in the jurisdiction of the former. Jurisdiction is determined by the distance, on a straight line, from the residence of the petitioner, and is not affected by city limits or county boundaries. 1879.

To what Lodges non-affiliates may apply.

See Non. Aff. 3.

To what, expelled Masons.

See Restoration 6.

4. A Lodge may waive jurisdiction over a portion of its territory, granted to it under the law, by unanimous consent of its members. 1871. Art. xvi., §6.

Penal Jurisdiction.

See Lodges U. D. 8.

Non. Aff. 1. 2.

Trials 1 to 8.

5. Lodges cannot confer degrees unless the candidate has resided one year in the State, except by request of the Lodge under whose jurisdiction he formerly resided, and by whom he has been elected. 1871. Art. xvi., §5.

6. If the candidate has been initiated in a Lodge of another State, a waiver of jurisdiction must be obtained from such Lodge. 1876. Art. xvi., § 15.

7. A Missouri Lodge is not bound by any obligation but Masonic comity to comply with the request of a Lodge of another State to confer a degree for such Lodge, but, should it do so, it would violate no Masonic law of Missouri, nor would it deviate from any land-mark of Masonry. 1872.

8. A Lodge may waive jurisdiction over a prospective candidate in favor of another Lodge, and when it does so it gives up all rights to the candidate and the fees for degrees.

1871. Art. xvi., § 6.

9. When, after petitioning, an applicant for the Mysteries removes from the jurisdiction of the Lodge which received his petition, the Lodge still holds jurisdiction over him. The Lodge may waive jurisdiction, if it is deemed proper. 1871.

See Pet. for Mys. 8. 9. 10.

10. In which case the candidate is subject to the fees, for the remaining degrees, of the Lodge to which he applies. 1871.

11. When one Lodge, at the request of another, confers degrees on a candidate, the Lodge making the request loses no part of its jurisdiction over the can-

didate. The Lodge doing the work has *nothing further* to do in the premises. It should collect of the candidate the fees for degrees of the Lodge for which it is working, and duly transmit them, unless the Lodge for which the work is done, relinquishes all claims on the money, which is usually the case. 1871.

See Fees 4.

12. It requires unanimous consent of all the members present to grant another Lodge the privilege to confer degrees, or to waive jurisdiction in favor of a candidate. 1869.

13. No Lodge can do work for any other Lodge without the unanimous consent of the Lodge for which the work is done, in order that the Lodge may not be deprived of the right of objection, which it may exercise at any stage of the proceedings. 1876.

14. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft may change his Lodge, either for the purpose of receiving the remaining degree, or degrees, or becoming permanently connected with another Lodge. To affect these transfers legally, there are two distinct modes of procedure, permission or request to do the work, and waiver of jurisdiction. In the first,

the Lodge requests another Lodge to do the work for it; in the second, it relinquishes all control over the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft. 1871.

15. The waiver of jurisdiction means giving up all claims on the brother, and it should be expressly stated that *jurisdiction is relinquished*. 1871.

16. Lodge No. 1, by certificate, grants permission to Lodge No. 2 to confer the second and third degrees on Bro. A. B., an Entered Apprentice, when found proficient. Instead of doing the work, Lodge No. 2 prefers charges against Bro. A. B., tries and expels him.

*Decided*, That the certificate was not a waiver of jurisdiction; that Lodge No. 2 has no penal jurisdiction over A. B., and that its proceedings were irregular and void. Lodge No. 1 takes immediate cognizance of the case, and proceeds to trial in the regular form. 1871.

17. The certificate of waiver of jurisdiction places the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft in the relation of a non-affiliate to the Order. He may petition any Lodge he chooses to be accepted as an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, according to his grade, sending in his certificate—in lieu of a dimit—with his



petition. If rejected, he receives his certificate again, and retains the position of a non-affiliate, having the right to petition any Lodge he may select. If elected, he is simply accepted as an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, and the Lodge has, by that act, obtained exclusive jurisdiction over him. He must then be examined as to his proficiency, and another ballot must be taken for his advancement. An examination before election, and only one ballot, will not do. The brother does not yet belong to the Lodge to examine. He must first be accepted by the Lodge, according to his grade, on his petition as a non-affiliate alone. 1871.

See E. A. and F. C. 2. 6.

Past Masters.

Pet. for Aff. 13.

### **Lawful Information.**

See Pet. for Aff. 2.

### **Leave of Absence.**

See Absence.

Grand Lodge 2.

### **Lecturer.**

See District Lecturer.

**Lectures and Work.**

See Work.

**Legal Proceedings.**

See Lodges 12.  
Trials 1.

**Limitation.**

See By-Laws 8.

**Lodges.**

1. During the sitting of the Grand Lodge no Subordinate Lodge can be legally opened, or any business transacted therein, without special permission of the Grand Lodge, except to perform Funeral Services, as provided by Section 19, Art. 16, By-Laws of Grand Lodge.  
1868.

2. When the charter of a Lodge has been arrested by the Grand Master, the rights, privileges and jurisdiction of the Lodge are not destroyed, but remain in abeyance until the Grand Lodge passes upon the arrest. Justice to the Lodge requires that all its rights should remain intact. Therefore, it is improper for dimits to be granted to members of the Lodge, and illegal for any other Lodge

to receive the petition of a profane living within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, whose charter has been arrested, until such action is confirmed by the Grand Lodge. 1877.

3. Pending such action the Grand Master cannot restore the charter or grant a dispensation to the Lodge. 1856. Art. iii., §§ 1. 2.

3. a. A Lodge once regularly closed cannot be re-opened on the same communication. 1880.

4. The charter must be present in the Lodge when in session, in order to render its proceedings valid. 1874.

5. A Lodge cannot be opened at any other place than that named in the charter, except by Dispensation from the Grand Master, or by authority of the Grand Lodge. A summons to convene in any other place than their own hall, without such permission or authority, is illegal. 1878.

6. A Lodge cannot be opened either at a regular or at a called communication, with less than seven members present—seven being the constitutional quorum for the transaction of all business, long since established. Six members and one or more visitors cannot open or

work in a Lodge.

1874. 1878. Art. xvi., §33.

7. A Lodge of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are Master Masons at labor in those degrees; and as a Lodge cannot meet and open with a smaller number than *seven Master Masons and members* of the Lodge, this definition of a Lodge empowers any Lodge, when seven Master Masons are present, to open and work on the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft degrees and be closed upon those degrees without opening on the third. 1867.

8. It is *impolitic* for a Lodge to allow any other organization to occupy a hall in common with itself, and *illegal* to become joint-owners or occupants with any other than exclusively moral or benevolent associations. Co-partnerships with political or secular societies are not tolerated. 1874. 1875.

9. There is no law prohibiting joint occupation of a hall with any other charitable or benevolent institution. 1878.

The Order known as the A. O. U. W. being charitable and benevolent in its nature, it is competent for a Lodge to sub-let its hall to the same. 1879.

10. The anterooms of a Masonic Hall shall not be rented to any one as offices, but must be held for the exclusive use of the Lodge. 1878.

10. a. Hereafter no Lodge shall occupy a hall jointly with any other than a Masonic organization. Provided, this prohibition shall not affect existing contracts with moral and benevolent associations, but when such contracts expire by limitation, they shall not be renewed.

Takes effect October, 1882.

1881.

11. A Lodge, to remove from one town or place to another, or from one hall to another in the same town, must first decide to remove by a vote of at least two-thirds of all its resident membership, the members having been duly notified to attend the Lodge, at a stated meeting, to consider this subject. The requisite vote having been obtained, it is the duty of the D. D. G. M. of the district to examine the proposed new hall, and, if he approve, recommend the removal of the Lodge. The Lodge should then petition the Grand Master (or the Grand Lodge, if in session,) for permission to remove, stating its total membership, the vote for and against removal,

and giving a full description of the proposed hall, as required by law in the establishment of new Lodges. 1872.

12. A Lodge cannot, in its corporate capacity, sue a member for the amount of his Masonic dues. 1872.

13. No Lodge shall be permitted to contract debts, or engage in enterprises for building halls, until sufficient available means shall have been secured to complete the same. 1876.

14. Masonic Lodges, as such, should neither encourage nor discourage the organizations of Chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star. They are doubtless useful to the families of Masons, and the Order is a benevolent one, but it is no part of Masonry, and should not be regarded as such. Masons, as individuals, may encourage them by becoming members and active workers therein, as they may in any other secret benevolent order. 1879.

See Funerals. Halls 1. Jurisdiction.

### **Lodges under Dispensation.**

1. The law requires the recommendation of a chartered Lodge to the petition for a dispensation to form a new

Lodge. 1870. Art. xv., §1. 2d.

2. The dimits of the petitioning brethren must accompany their petition, and the petition should have the signatures of the petitioners written by themselves. 1859. Art. xv., §1. 2d. 1875.

3. The officers must be examined by the nearest Lodge as to their ability to confer the degrees, and the certificate of the Lodge to the proficiency of the officers is "that they were placed in the several stations and exemplified the work." As the qualifications of the Master thus certified to are an inducement to the granting of letters, the Lodge should not be set to work in the absence of the Master named in the letters.

1873. Art. xv., §1. 2d.

4. A copy of the dispensation must be entered on the record. 1869.

5. It is the duty of Lodges U. D. to have read and approved the minutes of the last regular meeting held under dispensation, before the close of the same; that the records may be all signed by the Worshipful Master and Secretary before being presented to the Grand Lodge.

1872. Art. xv., §1. 6th.

6. Lodges U. D. may grant dimits. 1872.

7. Their officers are not installed.  
1869.

8. They have penal jurisdiction over their own members and non-affiliates within their local jurisdiction. 1873.

See Halls 1.

### **Lodge of Instruction.**

1. Subordinate Lodges and Lodges of Instruction should pay the expenses of the Grand Lecturer in his official visits to said Lodges, and other expenses of said Lodges of Instruction, and the District Deputy Grand Masters should embody in their reports the amounts so paid by the Lodges in their respective districts. 1876. Art. vii., §8.

See D. D. G. M. 3.  
Dist. Lecturer 4.

### **Lodge of Sorrow.**

See Funerals 5.

### **Lodge Officers.**

1. There is no rule requiring that members of a Lodge should be summoned or notified to attend a regular meeting for the election of officers. 1875.



2. An election for officers of a Lodge held after the regular time fixed by the By-Laws, without special permission of the Grand Master, is null and void—the old officers hold over until the next annual election. 1878.

3. Where the By-Laws require the election to take place on the day of either of the Saints John, should that day fall on Sunday it will be legal if the Lodge is opened and the work done on the previous Saturday or the following Monday or Tuesday, according to the day fixed by vote of the Lodge at the previous regular meeting. 1875.

4. The Grand Master may issue a dispensation for the election of a Master and both Wardens when all three offices are vacant by death or removal, but cannot issue a dispensation for a special election of one of these officers. 1867.

See Dispensations 1.

5. Blank ballots at the election of officers in Subordinate Lodges must be counted. 1872.

6. None of the officers of a Lodge, either elected or appointed, can be installed by proxy, and all officers hold over until their successors are duly installed. 1868. 1871.

7. They must serve at *least* twelve months, and until their successors are elected and installed. 1871.

8. An installed officer cannot resign or dimit while in office. 1867.

8. a. A re-elected officer must be re-installed. 1880.

9. The law prohibiting an installed officer of a Lodge from dimitting while he is in office, is a good one. There are seven installed officers, and they constitute a quorum of the Lodge. The life of the Lodge in membership is thus insured. 1874.

10. The removal from the State of the Master of a Lodge or of any other elective and installed officer does not disqualify or vacate his office during the term for which he was elected and installed. 1878.

11. The Chaplain of a Lodge is an officer thereof when the office is provided for in its By-Laws, and when duly installed cannot resign, and, hence, cannot be legally elected to any other office to be installed before the expiration of his term of office as Chaplain. 1879.

### Lodge Furniture.

See D. D. G. M. 5.

**Majority Vote.**

See Committee of Investigation 5. 6.  
Votes 1.

**Mark.**

See Pet. for Mysteries 1.

**Masonic Occasions.**

See Installation of Officers 1.  
Processions 1.  
Privileges.

See Non.-Aff. 3 to 8.  
Status 1. 5.  
Trials 10.  
Standing.

See Restoration 1. 5 to 7.

**Master.**

See Gr. L. Off. 4.  
Lodge Off. 10.  
Worsh. Mast.

**Master Mason.**

Rights and Privileges.

See Funerals 4.

Making at sight.

See Gr. Mast. 2.

### Membership.

1. A Master Mason raised in this jurisdiction shall be considered *ipso facto*, a member of the Lodge which raised him, without further ballot, except where the work has been done for another Lodge ; then the brother shall be considered a member of the Lodge which made the request. 1869.

2. Our law recognizes no such relation as "honorary membership," and it is out of order and a nullity for a Lodge to elect and declare any person an honorary member of the same. 1874.

See Pet. for Aff. 3. a.

Visitation 3.

How secured,

See Lodge Off. 9.

Past Masters 1.

Restoration to,

See Dimits 15.

Status 6.

Trials 72.

In Specific Grand Lodges.

See D. D. G. M. 4.

### Minutes.

1. The minutes of a Lodge are not "adopted;" they are "approved," as a true record of the proceedings. If they do not furnish a correct statement of the business of the Lodge, they should be

revised and made to conform to the facts. 1872.

See Objections 4. 5.  
Trials 41.

2. The minutes must state what the Lodge did, so far as necessary or practicable. If it did wrong, objecting to the minutes being approved will not correct the error. The remedy must be applied in another way. 1872.

3. Objections to minutes can only be entertained when they point out errors or omissions in the record, and the Master should give opportunity for such correction; if none is suggested, he should announce the minutes approved, and order the fact noted. 1872.

4. The records of a Lodge should not be approved until they are properly engrossed in the record book. 1872.

See Lodges U. D. 4. 5.  
Worsh. Mast. 7.

### **Mistakes.**

In balloting, see Ballots 8.

In jurisdiction, see Pet. for Mys. 8.  
10. 15.

### **Monitor.**

1. No particular Monitor or Manual

for Subordinate Lodges is authorized.  
1869.

See Funerals 5.

#### **Motions.**

See Dues 5. 8.

#### **New Charges.**

See Trials 38. 39.

#### **New Lodges.**

See D. D. G. M. 5.

Jurisdiction 2.

Worsh. Mast. 2.

#### **New Petitions.**

See Non.-Aff. 5.

Pet. for Aff. 12.

#### **New Tests.**

See Work 2.

#### **New Trials.**

See Gr. M. 3.

Trials 69.

#### **New York Ct'f's.**

See Pet. for Aff. 4.

### Non-Affiliates.

1. A non-affiliated Mason, when he petitions a Lodge for membership, becomes subject to the penal jurisdiction of the Lodge which he has petitioned, without reference to a removal of his residence. The ballot on his petition may be delayed if charges intervene; the trial proceedings and a verdict of Suspension or Expulsion finally dispose of the petition, and virtually stand in the place of a ballot for election or rejection.

1872.

2. Non-affiliates are subject to the penal jurisdiction of the Lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction they reside.

1873.

See Lodges U. D. 8.  
Trials 5.

3. A non-affiliated Master Mason may apply for affiliation to any Lodge that will receive him, and is not confined to the jurisdiction of his immediate Lodge in making such application.

1869. 1871.

See By-Laws 8.

4. If rejected he is not thereby debarred from visitation unless objections are filed.

1871.

5. If he again applies he must do so by a new petition, in regular form.

1869.

6. But if he remains non-affiliated for over twelve months he is not entitled to participate in the benefits of our charity fund, nor shall he receive Masonic burial.

1876.

See D. D. G. M. 1.

Dimits 17.

7. Nor shall he be permitted to join a Masonic procession.

1876.

8. But if he attempts to affiliate and is rejected, he is entitled to Masonic privileges for twelve months after each rejection.

1875. 1878.

See Clandestine Masons 6.

9. No Lodge shall confer the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason upon any brother who has been initiated in any other Lodge within the United States without a recommendation or certificate of good standing from the Lodge in which he was initiated.

1822.

See E. A. and F. C. 5.

Fees 4. a.

Jurisdiction 17.

### **Non-Affiliation.**

See Trials 16.



**Non-Masonic.**

See Funerals 1.  
Trials 3.

**Non-Payment of Dues.**

See Trials 26. 27. 52.

**Non-Residents.**

See Funerals 8.

**Notices.**

See Restoration 2 to 4.  
Trials 23. 30. 36. 42. 48.  
Votes 1.

**Objections.**

1. The right of objection cannot be exercised by a Mason, *not a member of the Lodge to which a petition* for initiation is presented, any more than the right of ballot.

2. It is the right of every member of a Lodge to prevent the admission of any applicant, even without rendering a reason. This right may be wholly defeated

if, after a ballot is commenced, and objections made against the applicant, the question can be continued, and, perhaps, afterwards taken up and decided in the absence of the objector. 1822.

See Non.-Aff. 4.

Pet. for Mys. 18. 19. 21.

3. After a petition for initiation and membership is read, and before a committee is appointed, it is the right of a member to object to the application being entertained. The petition is not yet the property of the Lodge, and if objection is made to the petitioner, the Master should refuse to receive the petition, and order it to be returned to the applicant without any action whatever. 1872.

4. Objections to the reception of a petition for initiation or membership, also objections to the advancement of a candidate, must be made in open Lodge by the objector, if present, or by some brother authorized to act for him, and in his name, if absent. The fact of objection and the name of the objector must be duly recorded in the minutes, to be valid. 1872.

5. The *written* objection, signed by the objector, and delivered to the Master, is in the nature of a communication to

the Lodge, sent through its responsible representative head, and should be respected by the Master and the Lodge. It is the duty of the Master to order the same to be entered of record in the same manner as if the brother had been present in Lodge and made a verbal objection. An objection in *writing*, filed with the Master, is as formal and definite as if made verbally in open Lodge, and is entitled to the same respect. 1873.

See Ballots 7.

Visitation 1. 2.

6. An objection cannot be entertained by the Master after a petition is referred to a committee, and before a ballot is taken. It is also incompetent for the Master to declare any applicant "rejected" who has been elected by the members present, on the ground that an absent brother has objections to his admission, but the objection must be entertained by the Worshipful Master to prevent the conferring of the degree. 1872.

7. An objection made after the petition has been referred to a committee cannot stop a report; but no degree can be conferred until the objection is withdrawn, or until the objector ceases to be a member of the Lodge, even though

the candidate should be elected in the absence of the objector. 1872.

8. A candidate cannot be advanced if a member objects. 1869.

See E. A. and F. C. 2.

9. An objection to the advancement of a candidate is removed by the dimission, expulsion or suspension of the objector. 1872.

Objection to Minutes.

See Minutes 2. 3.

### Offenses.

See Soliciting Candidates 1.

Trials 11 to 16.

### Officers.

See Dimits 2.

Gr. L. Off. 1. 4.

Installation of Officers 2. 3.

Lodges U. D. 3. 7.

Lodge Officers.

### Official.

See Gr. L. 4.

Printed proceedings.

### Opening.

See Work 4. 6.

### Paper Ballots.

See Ballots 13.  
Lodge Off. 5.  
Trials 54. 55.

### Past Masters.

1. Past Masters of other jurisdictions, when they move into ours and become members of Lodges, are entitled to all the courtesies extended to Past Masters of our own jurisdiction. A Lodge may elect them members of its own body, but cannot at the same time elect them members in the Grand Lodge. Membership of the Grand Lodge must be attained by every member, according to our own regulations. 1872.

2. A virtual or Chapter Past Master has the right to sit in a Lodge of actual Past Masters, but cannot preside therein, nor confer degrees without having become a present or presiding Master of a Lodge, and then only at the request of the officer who has the authority to call such a Lodge. 1875.

See Installation of Off. 4.

Worsh. Mast. 3 to 5. 5. a. 12. a.  
13.

### Penal Jurisdiction.

See Lodges U. D. 8.  
 Non-Aff. 1. 2.  
 Trials 4 to 8.

### Petitions.

See Pet. for Mys.  
 Pet. for Aff.  
 Pet. for Restoration.  
 Restoration 3. 4.

### Petitions for Mysteries and Advancement.

1. Every applicant for the Mysteries of Masonry is required to sign his name to his petition. His attested mark does not answer the Masonic purpose of a signature, and cannot be recognized as valid. 1872.

2. Names of recommenders of petitions must appear on the record, unless a separate record book of petitions is kept. 1869.

3. In the case of physical disqualification of the applicant the petition must be withdrawn and the fees returned, without a ballot, on the ground that the petition of such a candidate, if the objections had been known beforehand,

could not have been legally entertained by the Lodge. 1869. 1871.

See Com. of Inv. 1.

Physical Disqualifications 1. 2.

4. A dispensation cannot be granted to initiate any person maimed or disabled, or wanting the qualifications established by ancient usage. 1823.

5. Nor to set aside that Ancient Landmark which says, we shall “make no man a Mason that is not upright in body, not deformed or dismembered, at the time of making, but must be of hale and entire limbs as a man ought to be.” 1850.

6. Ability to conform literally to the ceremonies of initiation into the several degrees, meets the ancient qualifications of “sound in mind and member.” 1871. 1877

7. The loss of toes is not a physical disqualification, but the loss of an eye is. 1873. 1875.

8. A Lodge cannot receive the petition for initiation of an applicant who has no residence—no settled home. In a question of fact as to residence the Lodge must be the judge of the fact, and is responsible to the Grand Lodge for its action. 1876. Art. xvi. §5.

9. When a party residing within the jurisdiction of a Lodge, petitions for the Mysteries, and his petition is received and referred to a Committee of Inquiry, the Lodge has obtained lawful jurisdiction over the same, and the subsequent removal of the candidate into the territory of another Lodge, does not deprive the first Lodge of its jurisdiction once lawfully obtained. 1873.

10. If a Lodge receive the petition of a party for the Mysteries, believing at the time the petitioner resides in their jurisdiction, and the petition is referred to a Committee of Inquiry, who ascertain the fact of the residence of the petitioner being in the jurisdiction of another Lodge, the Committee shall so report, and all further proceedings be stopped. The record should show the facts, and the proceedings had, be declared null and void for want of jurisdiction.

1873. Art. xvi. §6.

Objection to reception of.

See Objections 2 to 6.

11. It is made the duty of the Secretary of every Lodge to which a petition is presented, in towns where there are two or more Lodges, to inform all the other Lodges of the presentation of such



petition. This provision of law is intended to advise all Masons, within the jurisdiction, that the petition is presented, and if they know any reason why the candidate should not be made a Mason, such reason should be stated to the Committee of Inquiry, or to the Lodge.

1873.

12. Petitions for initiation must lie over from one regular stated monthly meeting to another, and a report from the Committee of Inquiry be had thereon before final action.

1839. Art. xvi. §4.

See Com. of Inv. 2. 3.

13. A ballot cannot be had on a petition for initiation until a majority of the Committee have reported.

1874.

See Com. of Inv. 4.

Tyler 1.

14. In case of the rejection of a candidate, it is the duty of the Secretary to return him his fee, and to inform him of the rejection of his petition. The candidate has no right to know anything else.

1873.

See Fees 1. 2. 3.

15. Candidates rejected by Lodges which acted under a misapprehension of

jurisdiction, have no redress until the twelve months have expired.

1871. Art. xvi. §7.

See Lodges 2.

16. A rejected candidate for the Mysteries again presents his petition in less than a year after his rejection, is elected and initiated: *Decided*, That the whole proceedings were null and void, and that the Grand Master could dispense with no portion of the time.

1873. Art. xvi. §7.

17. A Lodge cannot waive its jurisdiction over a petitioner thereto for the Mysteries of Masonry, until after a ballot is taken upon the petition. 1877.

18. After a candidate has been elected to receive the first degree, an objection to its being conferred can be made, which objection holds good until removed. *Provided*, That if the W. M. may deem the objection permanent, he may declare the candidate rejected, and order a return of the fee paid for the degree, in which event he has the privilege of renewing his application after twelve months shall have expired.

1871. 1875. 1878.

19. The fee is not returned on a temporary objection filed for the purpose of

gaining further information. 1871.

20. A candidate cannot receive more than one degree at the same stated communication, nor can he be advanced before the next stated communication.

1872. Art. xvi. §§ 10. 11. 16.

21. A candidate cannot be advanced if a member objects. 1869.

22. Candidates for advancement cannot be examined at a special meeting, but must be examined at the stated meeting in which the ballot is to be had.

1867. Art. xvi. § 11.

23. A candidate ought not to be advanced until he has made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree, which is defined to be "the capacity to communicate the work and lectures to another." An Entered Apprentice who cannot learn the lectures is entitled to no further "light." 1874.

24. The Lodge votes on proficiency, as well as other qualifications, and the brethren called upon to vote should hear the examination. 1871.

25. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, who may be rejected, may renew their application at every stated meeting following the rejection. 1869.

26. But they must be examined as to proficiency when they again apply.

1869. 1874.

### Petitions for Affiliation.

1. The application of a dimitted Master Mason for membership in a Lodge, may be received, notwithstanding he may not be able to sign his name to his petition. Our law positively requires a petitioner for the Mysteries of Masonry to sign his petition in his own handwriting; but if the Lodge conferring the degrees decide the qualification unnecessary, the applicant cannot be refused. Having been dimitted, and in good faith seeking to affiliate again, his petition should be received.

1878.

2. A dimit, without the petitioner being vouched for, or proving himself a Master Mason by examination, is not sufficient lawful information to justify the reception of his petition for membership by the Lodge.

See Fees 5.

1878.

3. A brother presenting his diploma from a Lodge of another State under whose law the conferring of the degrees did not *ipso facto* make him a member,

if found worthy, may affiliate with a Lodge in this State by presenting his diploma with his petition. 1874.

3. a. A Lodge cannot entertain the petition of a brother for membership unaccompanied by a dimit, or some other documentary evidence, showing his release from membership in his former Lodge, and the action of the Lodge in so receiving the petition and electing the brother to membership is null and void. The brother remains a member of his former Lodge, and may take a dimit therefrom and petition another Lodge for membership. 1879.

4. In view of the conflict between the law of the Grand Lodge of New York and our own law, relative to dimit and affiliation, the certificate of the Secretary of New York Lodge, stating that the petitioner is a member of good standing, and that dimit will be issued on notice of the petition being received—dimit to be sent to the Lodge before the ballot is taken—is “documentary evidence of the good standing of the applicant.” 1876. Art. xvi. §8.

5. A party holding a dimit from a Lodge in Ireland, should procure the certificate from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, under seal, to the effect that the

Lodge he hails from is a regular Lodge under its jurisdiction, before the same can be accepted by our Lodges. 1873.

See Objections 1 to 6.

5. a. The dimit of a petitioner who is elected a member of a Lodge is the property of the Lodge, and must remain in its custody. 1879.

6. Petitions for membership must lie over from one regular stated monthly meeting to another, and a report from the Committee of Inquiry be had thereon before final action.

1839. Art. xvi. §4.

7. A ballot cannot be had on a petition for membership until a majority of the Committee have reported. 1874.

8. A petition for membership, received and referred, is the property of the Lodge, and must be disposed of by ballot. The Committee must make a definite report, in order to arrive at a ballot. If the Committee cannot satisfy themselves, after due inquiry, they should give the Lodge the benefit of the doubt in their minds in a report, that the members may govern themselves accordingly. 1872.

See Com. of Inv. 4.

Ballots 7.

Tyler 1.

9. When charges intervene after the reception and reference of a petition for affiliation, it is illegal for the Lodge to receive a report upon such petition, or allow a ballot to be taken thereon, until the charges have been finally disposed of by the Lodge. 1877.

10. The possession of a dimit less than twelve months old, does not exempt the applicant from the chances of the ballot.

Nor can the member casting the black-ball be compelled to prefer charges against the applicant. 1878.

11. A Lodge has the right to reject the petition of a Master Mason for membership, without preferring charges against him or giving a reason therefor. 1873.

12. When an application for membership is rejected, it may be renewed by a new petition, in regular form, at the same or any subsequent stated meeting, and a Committee of Investigation must be appointed, as if the petition had not been previously before the Lodge. 1872.

13. A petitioner for the Mysteries or for advancement under a waiver of jurisdiction, must petition as a non-affiliate ;

an Investigating Committee takes charge of the case, reports, and a ballot is taken—all done in the regular form of disposing of the petition of a Master Mason. 1871.

See Non-Affiliates.

Restraint on Affiliation.

See By-Laws 8.

### **Petition for Restoration.**

See Restoration 3. 4.

### **Physical Disqualification.**

1. Physical disqualifications may occur at any time after initiation and before the reception of the third degree, and prove a bar to further advancement.

1879.

2. A brother who has received the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees, and then loses his right hand, cannot receive the Master's degree.

1879.

See Pet. for Mys. 5 to 7.

### **Physicians.**

See Trials 15.



**Plea.**

See Trials 50.

**Politics and Religion.**

See Religion and Politics.

**Postponement.**

See Ballots 6. 7.

Trials 31 to 36.

**Presiding Officer.**

See D. D. G. M. 3.

Dist. Lect. 4.

Past Masters 2.

Worsh. Mast. 6 to 13.

**Proceedings.**

See Gr. Lodge 4.

Trials 70.

**Processions.**

1. No Subordinate Lodge shall be permitted to appear in public procession except upon strictly Masonic occasions, when they may appear without any dispensation for that purpose. Celebrations of St. John's day—24th of June and the 27th of December—are "Masonic

occasions.”

1871.

See Funerals 1. 2. 3. 5.

2. No business that the law requires to be done at a stated communication of the Lodge can be transacted on St. John's day, unless the stated meeting of the Lodge should happen to fall upon that day. St. John's days are Masonic holidays, but they do not affect or set aside the By-Laws of a Lodge. 1873.

3. It is contrary to Masonic policy, as well as law, to allow a Lodge of Grangers to unite with a Masonic Lodge and participate in the exercises of the 24th of June. 1874.

See Ins. of Off. 1.

### **Profanes.**

See Trials 3. 40.

### **Proficiency.**

Of Candidate.

See E. A. and F. C. 4.

Juris. 17.

Pet. for Mys. 23. 24. 26.

Of Officers of new Lodges.

See Lodges U. D. 3.

**Proxies.**

See Gr. Lodge Off. 3.  
Lodge Off. 6.

**Punishment.**

See Trials 57 to 61.

**Quorum.**

See Lodges 6. 7.  
Lodge Off. 9.  
Tyler 1.

**Rebuke.**

See Trials 61.

**Reception and Reference of Petition.**

See Pet. for Mys. 12.      Objection 7.  
Pet. for Aff. 8. 9. 12.

**Recess.**

See Trials 28.

**Recommendations.**

See Lodges U. D. 1.

**Recommenders' Names.**

See Pet. for Mys. 2.

**Reconsideration.**

See Dues 6.

**Record.**

See Dimits 8.

Ins. of Off. 2.

Lodges U. D. 4. 5.

Minutes 4.

Objections 4.

Pet. for Mys. 2. 10.

**Relief.**

See Board of Relief.

**Religion and Politics.**

1. In a Lodge of Masons politics should never enter; nor should other secret societies be condemned.

1856. Art. xvi. §24.

See Funerals 1.

**Remanded.**

See Trials 71.

**Remission of Dues.**

See Dues 4 to 9.

**Removal.**

See Juris.  
 Lodge Off.  
 Non-Aff.  
 Pet. for Mys.

**Removal of Lodge.**

See Juris. 2.  
 Lodges 11.

**Removal of Petitioner.**

See Juris. 9.  
 Pet. for Mys. 9.

**Reports.**

See Com. of Inv.  
 Objections 7.

**Reprimand.**

See Trials 56. 60. 61.

**Request.**

See Juris. 7. 11. 14.  
 Membership 1.

**Resident Membership.**

See Votes 1.

**Residence.**

See D. D. G. M. 1.

Juris 3. a. 5.

Pet. for Mys. 8 to 10.

**Resignation.**

See D. D. G. M. 1. 2.

Dispensations 1.

Lodge Off. 4. 6. 11.

**Restoration.**

1. It is not necessary to have the consent of the Grand Lodge to restore a suspended or expelled Mason, even though the suspension or expulsion has been reported to the Grand Lodge, except the case has been appealed.

1873. 1874.

2. Where no appeal has been taken from the action of the Lodge in expelling a member, it is competent for the Lodge, upon petition, to re-instate the expelled Mason; the petition shall lie over for one month, to a stated meeting, and the members be duly notified. The vote thereon to be taken by ballot, and said petition adopted by a unanimous vote.

1871. 1878.

3. A Lodge may act upon a petition for restoration without its reference to a

committee after due notice given to the membership; but if a considerable time has elapsed since the expulsion or suspension of the applicant, the reference of the petition to a committee is recommended. 1878.

4. A Lodge having suspended a member of another Lodge, and duly notified said Lodge of the suspension, has the right of acting upon the petition of said suspended Mason for restoration, and is only required to notify his Lodge of the result of its action on the application for restoration. 1878.

5. It requires a two-thirds vote to restore a suspended Mason, and a two-thirds vote restores an expelled Mason to good Masonic standing, but an unanimous vote is necessary to restore an expelled Mason to Lodge membership. 1878.

6. An expelled Mason, restored to Masonic life and standing by proper authority, may petition for membership any Lodge under whose jurisdiction he may reside, without regard to where he held membership before expulsion. 1868.

7. There are three modes of "restoration" by the Grand Lodge:

*First*—When a member is expelled,

and appeals to the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge orders a new trial, the member is *ipso facto* "restored to membership" under charges, as he was before the trial took place.

*Second*—When an expelled member appeals to the Grand Lodge on account of irregularity in the trial, or that there was no such trial as contemplated by the law, and the Grand Lodge decides the trial *null* and *void*, the Mason is "restored to membership," as though no trial had ever taken place.

*Third*—When an expelled member appeals to the Grand Lodge for a mitigation of sentence, on the ground of reformation, or too great severity of sentence, or any other form of appeal for mercy, the Grand Lodge may restore him to "good Masonic standing," and a certificate to that effect is issued to him by the Grand Secretary, upon which he may apply to his old Lodge, or to any other Lodge, for membership, as in case of non-affiliates.

8. To effect the restoration of an expelled Mason, where no appeal is pending, the following proceeding is necessary: He should petition the Lodge from which he was expelled (if in exist-



ence) for restoration. His petition should lie over one month and the members be duly notified. At the communication which the members have been notified to attend, a vote by ballot should be taken. If the vote in favor of restoring the petitioner be unanimous, he is thereby restored to good Masonic standing and to membership in the Lodge without any action on the part of the Grand Lodge. If it be not unanimous, but two-thirds or more favor restoration, he is restored to good Masonic standing, and no petition to the Grand Lodge is necessary, as that body could not restore him to membership. But if the vote for restoration be less than two-thirds of those present, then he may petition the Grand Lodge, setting out in his petition the action of the Lodge, etc. If the Lodge that expelled him be not in existence, then he may petition the Grand Lodge originally, but should accompany his petition with a recommendation from the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides.

1879.

#### **Restoration of Charter.**

See Status 6.

#### **Restraint on Affiliation.**

See By-Laws 8.

**Returns.**

1. There shall be furnished to each Lodge duplicate blanks for Annual returns, one to be returned to the Grand Secretary, and the other to be similarly filled out and filed in the Subordinate Lodge archives. 1873.

**Reversals.**

See Trials 71. 72.

**Rights and Privilege.**

Of Masons :

See Funerals 4.

Non-Aff. 3 to 8.

Status 1. 5.

Trials 10.

Of Lodges :

See Lodges 2.

**Right of Trial.**

See Dimits 5. 12. 13.

**Right of Objection.**

See Objections.

**Second Ballot.**

See Ballots 3. 4. 5.

**Secretary.**

See Pet. for Mys. 11. 14.  
Trials 65.

**Secret Societies.**

See Religion and Politics.

**Senior Warden.**

See G. L. Off. 4.  
Trials 17.  
Worsh. Mast. 1 to 4. 6 to 11.

**Separate Trials.**

See Trials 51 to 53.

**Service of Summons and Notice.**

See Trials 22. 23.

**Sick.**

See Trials 15.

**Signing.**

See Lodges U. D. 2.  
Pet. for Mys. 1.  
Pet. for Aff. 1.

**Soliciting Candidates.**

1. Every attempt or inducement by

members of the Fraternity to add to our members by soliciting candidates for the Mysteries of Free Masonry is condemned, and charges should be preferred against all Masons so offending. 1870.

### **Societies.**

See Funerals 1.  
Processions 3.  
Religion and Politics.

### **Sovereignty.**

See Gr. Lodge 1.

### **Special Meetings.**

See Dimits 7.  
Pet. for Mys. 22.  
Trials 34.

### **Specifications.**

See Trials 20.

### **Stated Meetings.**

See E. A. and F. C. 3.  
Pet. for Aff. 12.  
Processions 2.  
Restoration 2.  
Trials 34.

### Status.

1. A citizen of this State regularly made a Mason in another State, the local law of which established his right of citizenship therein at the time, is entitled to Masonic recognition in this State.

1871. Art. xvi. §15.

See *Clandestine Masons* 2. 6.

2. The status of a Master Mason under charges is not affected by such charges, except that he cannot dimit.

1874.

3. A member having been expelled by his Lodge, appealed to the Grand Lodge, where the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered: *Decided*, that his *status* was that of a Master Mason under charges, and that the Master of his Lodge must proceed to give him a new trial according to law.

1873.

See *Trials* 63. 64.

4. A Mason who has been suspended or expelled by his Lodge stands suspended or expelled until the Grand Lodge reverses the decision, places him in good Masonic standing, or sends the case back to the Lodge for a new trial.

1873.

5. The action of the Grand Lodge

declaring all the proceedings in the trial of an expelled Mason *null* and *void*, restores the brother to all of his Masonic rights, as though no proceedings had taken place. The Grand Lodge simply decides there has been no Masonic trial, and there can be no curtailment of rights.  
1878.

6. The restoration of a surrendered charter revives the Lodge in its full membership; in other words, its membership consists of all its former members in good standing, not dimitted by the Grand Lodge during the suspension. Under the restoration of an arrested charter, all the members are restored save such as may be excepted by the Grand Lodge.  
1872.

7. An expelled Mason, restored to Masonic life and standing by proper authority, may petition for membership any Lodge under whose jurisdiction he may reside, without regard to where he held membership before expulsion. 1868.

See E. A. and F. C. 6.

#### St. Johns' Days.

See Lodge Off. 3.

Processions 1. 3.

#### Suits.

See Lodges 12.

**Summons.**

See Trials 23. 28. 30. a.  
Worsh. Mast. 15. 16.

**Surrender of Charter.**

See Dimits 16. 17.  
G. Mast. 1.  
Status 6.

**Suspension.**

See Dues 13.  
Dimits 11. a.  
Objections 9.  
Restoration 1 to 5.  
Trials 56. to 59. 70. 72.

**Tax.**

See Dues 3.

**Territory.**

See Juris. 1 to 4.

**Tests.**

See Work 2.

**Third Ballot.**

See Ballots 4. 8.

**Time.**

See Pet. for Mys. 16.

Pet. for Aff. 10.

**Transfer of Work.**

See Juris. 11 to 17.

**Trials.***Penal Jurisdiction and Venue:*

1. It is competent for a Lodge to try its members, irrespective of any legal proceedings that may at the time be pending. 1870.

2. A Lodge can try a member for un-Masonic conduct, which occurred while he was Master of the Lodge, after his term of office expires. 1876.

3. A Lodge has no right to try a man who is not a Mason; where, therefore one who claims to be a Mason, who furnishes no voucher and refuses to submit to an examination, is guilty of immoral conduct, he should be regarded as a profane. 1873.

*Venue:*

4. An affiliated Mason is subject first to the penal jurisdiction of the Lodge of which he is a member; but his own Lodge does not have exclusive jurisdic-



tion. If it fails or refuses to take cognizance of the case, any other Lodge may investigate and try it, and his own Lodge is bound by the verdict. 1872.

5. A non-affiliated Mason is first subject to the penal jurisdiction of the Lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides; but in order to secure the ends of justice the case may be tried by any Lodge in possession of the facts. 1873.

6. But the Lodge which has jurisdiction over the place where a Masonic offender resides is the body to which *charges* must be preferred. 1850.

See Juris. 16.

Non-Aff. 2.

7. In case of an affiliated offender residing outside the local jurisdiction of his Lodge, it is proper for the Lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides to bring charges and notify the Lodge owning the member, which has the privilege of trying the case. If it fail to act, or request the other Lodge in possession of the facts to try the case, it may legitimately do so, and should report to the other, and the verdict will be binding.

1872.

8. A Lodge may try a member of a Lodge of another Grand Jurisdiction up-

on consulting with his Lodge as to preliminaries. 1872.

9. No change of venue can be had in a Masonic trial—the only remedy of the accused being appeal to the the Grand Lodge. 1869, 1876.

*Right to Trial:*

10. A member cannot be deprived of his Masonic privileges without a fair trial. It is unmasonic and unlawful to deny a member Masonic privileges even when he becomes a burden. 1867. 1876.

See Limits 5. 12. 13.

*For what Offenses:*

11. A Mason cannot be tried for offenses committed *before* he applied for the Mysteries of Masonry. If, however, he fraudulently withheld from the Lodge, or the Committee of Inquiry, matters that would, if known, have resulted in his rejection at the time, he has received his degrees through fraud and imposition, and for *this offense* he may be subjected to Masonic discipline; because *from the date of his filing his petition* the Lodge has jurisdiction of him, and, if he receives the degrees, the Lodge can go back to the date of his application and punish him for acts of omission as well as commission, and if he omitted to put

the Lodge in possession of a fact that showed him to be a man who did not "bear the tongue of good report," he may be dealt with for the same. 1870.

12. A Lodge appointed a committee to examine into the state of its hall building, it being considered as about ready to fall down. The committee reported the building as "utterly unsafe." Subsequently the members were summoned to attend a trial, and some of them refused to visit the Lodge at all while it met in that hall, either voluntarily or on summons. Acts of discipline were instituted against those who so refused. Under these circumstances the injustice of trial and punishment for unmasonic conduct is evident, and the proceedings were ruled irregular. 1871.

13. The laws of Masonry are not construed with hair-splitting technicalities, but are executed and construed with a view of doing substantial justice between Masons and protecting them in their rights. 1873.

14. Two brethren belonging to the same Lodge have a difficulty which, by its expression and notoriety, brings scandal upon the fraternity at large, although they subsequently become recon-

ciled and meet as brethren should meet in the Lodge, yet they still owe explanation or apology to the Lodge. They have violated its rules and the general laws of the brotherhood. The Lodge should take cognizance of the facts which subject them to its discipline. A reconciliation should take place within the Lodge, and explanations should be made which would be satisfactory to the brethren. 1871.

15. A physician and a Mason who refused to take care of the sick brethren of his Lodge cannot be held subject to Masonic discipline for the refusal. 1871.

16. A member who procures a dimit for the purpose of joining another Lodge, cannot be tried for non-affiliation, unless fraud in such application for dimit can be proven. 1871.

*Who may prefer charges:*

17. It is the duty of the Wardens to prefer charges for unmasonic conduct—the Junior Warden for acts committed whilst at refreshment, and the Senior Warden for acts committed during labor; but it is also the *right* of an individual Mason to prefer charges against another Mason for unmasonic conduct. 1870.

18. A member under charges cannot bring charges against another member. He may get some other brother to bring them, and may be a witness to the case before his own suspension or expulsion in the Lodge and afterwards by deposition. 1871.

*When to be preferred:*

19. The charges having been preferred at a stated meeting of the Lodge, the trial may be held at a called communication for that purpose. 1871.

*What they should be:*

20. Charges should be definite, so as to allow the accused the opportunity to defend specifically; yet there are cases that do not require specifications of time and place. 1869. Art. xviii. §1. 2d.

21. In case of the loss of the original charges and specifications a copy of the same as entered on the Records, attested by the Secretary, shall suffice for the purposes of a trial. 1875.

*The Summons and Notice of Trial,  
Copy of Charges, etc:*

22. The delivery of a notice for a brother under charges, to his wife, is not due and legal notice of the time of trial. 1871.

23. There can be no *constructive* service of a *summons*. The service of a Masonic summons should be *actual*.

1873.

If a brother should be tried and expelled for disobedience of a summons that had never been *served* upon him, and concerning which he had no actual knowledge, such action would be null and void. Our law provides for the constructive service of a notice; but there is a vast difference between a *summons* and a *notice*.

1873. Art. xviii. §1. 24. 25.

24. A suspended Mason on trial should have a copy of the charges duly served upon him, and may be represented by counsel and witnesses for his defense, but he cannot be admitted into the Lodge.

1871.

25. A brother under charges, while in prison, should have a copy of the charges, and be represented by counsel and tried *ex parte*.

1871.

26. A brother under charges for N. P. D., who in the meantime pays up, is released from the charges, and excused for appearance under them.

1871.

See Dimits 11. a.

27. The payment disposes of the charges. 1872.

28. A summons by the Master of a Lodge is legal, ordered either at the session of the Lodge or during its recess. 1872.

See Worsh. Mast. 15. 16.

29. Relative to section 24, article xviii, Grand Lodge By-Laws, said section was not intended to be so construed that a member *should be expelled* without trial, but that he is entitled to a trial, and *may be expelled*. 1869.

30. It is the *duty* of the Master of a Lodge to notify every resident member of his Lodge to attend the trial of a brother. 1870.

30. a. A summons in writing in regular form, with the signature of the Worshipful Master and Secretary, with the seal of the Lodge attached, with the names of the members to be served, beneath, served by the Secretary in person, and read and signed by each member, is a legal summons. 1881.

*Postponement:*

31. The Lodge may postpone a trial at request of accused, or on its own motion. 1870.

32. But the postponement can be made only in open Lodge at the meeting set for the hearing of the case and then only if the Master be convinced that the trial should be postponed, either in the interest of the accused or of the Lodge; and this he may do without submitting the question to the vote of the Lodge.  
1878.

*When to Proceed:*

33. Charges brought regularly and in due form before a Lodge cannot be withdrawn without a trial, except some palpable error has been committed in regard to the identity of the accused or the fact of the offense, of which error the Master shall be the judge, and in such a case the charges may be dismissed by a two-thirds vote.  
1872.

34. A trial may take place at either a stated or called communication, so that the meeting has been set apart for the purpose. Art. xviii. §1. 2d.

35. All the preliminaries being regular, a trial may take place in the absence of both the accused and the accuser, or principal witness, provided witnesses be present to develop the facts and merits of the case by proper evidence. *Ibid.*



*Rights of the Accused:*

36. At a meeting set for trial, if the accused be absent, the Master has the right, and it is his duty, to appoint some brother to represent the accused, as counsel. If a postponement should be deemed expedient from any cause, either in the interest of the accused or the Lodge, it must be granted, and the time agreed upon between the accused or his representative and the Lodge; and, in such a case, the accused may waive lawful notice, the mutual agreement between him and the Lodge being sufficient. If the accused insists upon going into trial at once, and the Lodge is not ready, the Master must exercise his right to postpone; and, in this case, lawful notice must be given to the accused, as in the first instance. The Master then sets the time of trial in accordance with the law.

1872. Art. xviii. §1. 3d.

See *Worsh. Mast.* 12.

37. At a Masonic trial, all the facts, circumstances and surroundings of the case should be evolved—nothing suppressed, nothing magnified or distorted by quibble or special pleading, but all fair, open and *Masonic*. 1872.

38. At a trial no new charges or specifications can be introduced. 1871.

39. Except when a case has been in general terms, remanded to the Lodge by the Grand Lodge for a new trial ; then it is competent at the trial to introduce new charges and new evidence, and, in fact, make it an entirely new case. 1872.

40. A member who is on trial cannot employ a profane as counsel to try his case. 1876.

41. A trial having been commenced, may be continued from time to time until it is concluded. The minutes must show the progress of the trial at the successive called communications. A trial must be commenced at the communication for which it is set, or the accused may rightfully claim the notification prescribed by law. He may, however, waive such notice, and agree to a postponement for convenience. 1872.

*Witnesses. Evidence.*

42. A notice from a United States attorney to witnesses not to testify in a Masonic trial, until after trial in court, is a *nullity*, and furnishes no excuse for a witness refusing to testify. A civil officer, as such, has no jurisdiction over a

Mason in the performance of his Masonic duties. 1874. 1875.

43. The record of a criminal court, showing indictment, conviction and sentence of the accused for the same offence for which he is being tried by the Lodge is legal and competent evidence. 1877.

44. The disability imposed by subdivision eight, section one, article eighteen, Constitution 1875, upon persons convicted of any infamous crime, is removed by pardon, unless expressly excepted by the terms of the pardon, and such restored persons are competent witnesses under our law.

1877. Art. xviii. §1. 8th.

45. In a Masonic trial, a Mason's wife is a competent witness for or against him. Her relation to the accused may affect her credibility, not her competency, as a witness. 1874. Art. xviii. §1. 8th.

*Committee to take Testimony:*

46. A committee to take the evidence of profanes, is right and proper, but members of the fraternity should be required to give their evidence in the Lodge, and not before committees.

1871. Art. xviii. §1. 9th.

47. The accused has no right to object to the committee appointed to take evidence. 1871.

48. An accused brother should have reasonable notice of the time and place of taking testimony to be used against him. *Ex parte* letters and statements of other parties written and made without notice to him, are not evidence, and should not be admitted on trial. 1873.

*Balloting on Charges and Specifications :*

49. After the evidence is closed and the argument of counsel is concluded, the vote should be taken by ballot, and during this proceeding no discussion should be had. 1873.

50. The plea of "guilty" or "not guilty" cannot be asked by the Master or the Lodge, but the charge must be *voted* upon by the members.

1871. Art. xviii. §1. 6th.

51. When several members are summoned, and ask to be excused for former disobedience of summons, the Master cannot excuse them altogether, but each must be voted on separately. 1871.

52. When several members are arraigned for N. P. D. the ballot in the trial must be separate, and all those under charges must retire, as they cannot vote on a general question in which all of them are equally interested.

1871. Art: xviii. §1. 6th.

53. When several members of a Lodge are on trial—all the charges being based upon the same general facts—the result affecting all alike, although some of the specifications may differ, none of them can be allowed to vote upon the question of guilt or innocence of any of the others, and all must retire during the ballots on charge and penalty.

1878. Art. xviii. §1. 6th.

54. In all trials, paper ballots shall be used instead of balls and the decision of the voting member shall be written thereon as to guilt or punishment, and those ballots upon which nothing is written shall not be counted.

1869. Art. xviii. §1. 7th.

55. A Lodge had a trial, at which eighteen voted “guilty,” eight “not guilty,” and two tickets were blank, there being twenty-eight members present and twenty-eight votes cast, counting the blanks, which was done, and the accused declared “not guilty” as the result, so computed, lacked a fraction of the required two-thirds vote to convict. *Held*: error, and that the accused had been found guilty under the explicit terms of our law.

1872.

*Ballot on Punishment:*

56. After the parties have been found

guilty by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, the question shall then be put first, on Expulsion, then on Suspension, and then on Reprimand; when Suspension shall have been adopted by a two-thirds vote, the time shall be determined by voting on the longest period, and so on down until some period shall be adopted. 1872. Art. xviii. §1. 7th.

57. It requires the same vote to assess punishment by the Lodge that is necessary to pronounce guilt, except in case of Reprimand, when only a majority vote is necessary. 1867. Art. xviii. §1. 11th.

See Tyler 1.

58. When a Lodge suspends a brother, the time for which he stands suspended shall be defined.

1850. Art. xviii. §1. 11th.

59. "Suspension until dues are paid" is a *definite* suspension.

1871. Art. xviii. §1. 10th.

60. Our law does not recognize "reprimand" as a punishment for non-payment of dues. If a brother is found guilty, remission of dues or suspension is the only alternative. 1874.

61. The Master may rebuke a member for disorderly conduct in the Lodge,

but he cannot reprimand for offenses except as provided in Article 18 of the By-Laws. 1874. Art. xviii. §1. 10th.

62. The verdict cannot be set aside at any time for any cause by the Master, or even by unanimous vote of the Lodge, unless so ordered by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge. 1871. 1875.

62. a. A vote on a secret ballot cannot be reconsidered. 1880.

63. After a Mason has been tried and fully acquitted by his Lodge, his standing and rights in Masonry are unimpaired, notwithstanding a brother may have taken an appeal in the case to the Grand Lodge. 1870.

64. The status of a Master Mason under charges is not affected by such charges, except that he cannot dimit. He is presumed innocent until his guilt is proven. 1874.

### *Appeals:*

65. Secretaries of all the Subordinate Lodges should forward immediately after trials to the Grand Secretary a full and complete transcript of all the proceedings had in trials, charges, specifications, the evidence, number of members present, the vote upon guilt and up-

on punishment, so that the Committee of Grievance of the Grand Lodge may fully and fairly have all the facts before them to make the report, that justice may be done not only to the appellant but to the Lodge and to the entire Fraternity.

1872. Art. xviii. §1. 16th.

66. In all cases of appeals, the *records* of such trials and appeals shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary at least one month before each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

1869. Art. xviii. §1. 16.

67. An appeal must be taken within thirty days from the trial, and not afterwards. This applies to new trials had under the order of the Grand Lodge, as well as to original trials.

1873. Art. xviii. §1. 15th.

68. When the printed Proceedings show that a new trial has been ordered, it is the duty of the Master of the particular Lodge to obey such order.

1873.

69. It is the duty of the Grand Master to protect and defend the execution of the laws; and if, in his judgment, the established law of the Grand Lodge has been violated, and great injustice done



thereby, it is his duty to have the matter corrected by a new trial; but where it is a question ONLY OF OPINION as to the guilt or innocence of the party, by the evidence, it is not in the power of the Grand Master to set aside the verdict, or to order a trial until it has been reported to and acted upon in Grand Lodge.

See Gr. Mast. 3.

70. No public announcement of suspensions or expulsions shall be made until they are duly authorized by their appearance in the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge. 1871.

71. The act of the suspension or expulsion cannot be considered as complete until it becomes a part of the record of the Grand Lodge, because it may, under certain conditions, be remanded to the Subordinate Lodge or reversed. 1871.

72. All reversals by Grand Lodge of verdicts of *suspension* restore to *membership*, without such restoration being actually expressed. 1872.

See Status 5.

### **Tyler.**

1. The Tyler shall, by his presence in his place, assist in forming a quorum. He has the privilege of voting on peti-

tions for the degrees or membership, and also at trials ; but, upon any of these deliberative or judicial acts, at his request, he shall be excused by the Master from voting, on the ground that he is not present "during the proceedings," and his failure to vote on any question shall not VITIATE THE RESULT. Art. xvi. §12.

See Votes 1.

### Unanimous Consent.

See Juris. 12. 13.

Restoration 2. 5.

### "Unfavorable."

See Com. of Inv. 4.

### Vacancy.

See Dist. Lect. 2.

Lodge Off. 4. 10.

### Venue.

See Trials 5.

### Verdict.

See Non-Aff. 1.

Trials 4. 7. 56 to 62.

### Visitation.

1. No permanent record of objection

can be made by a member of a Lodge against a member of another Lodge being received as a visitor. This does not deny the right of any brother personally objecting, providing he is present in the Lodge, to the admission of a visitor.

1871.

2. If the objecting brother be not present in his Lodge, and the other be a Mason in good standing, his admission cannot produce discord, and his exclusion by a protest, recorded in the minutes, would curtail his rights as a member of our universal brotherhood.

1871.

3. One member of a Lodge cannot object to another member of the same Lodge.

1871.

4. A visiting brother, after he has taken the test oath, has the right to call for and see the Charter under which the Lodge works.

1875.

See Non-Aff. 4.

### Votes.

1. Where the law requires that resident members shall be notified to attend any communication of a Lodge, the Tyler, or brother specially appointed for that purpose, shall make return that he

has faithfully and impartially endeavored to serve such notice on every member of the Lodge accessible to him, and on such return having been made (naming the members served) a vote of two-thirds of the members present at such communication favoring any action of the Lodge requiring a majority of two-thirds, shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of the law concerning resident membership.

1875.

See Ballots 8. a.

Dist. Lect. 1. Lodges 11.

Dues 6. Pet. for Mys. 24.

Gr. Lodge 2. Restoration 2. 5.

Gr. L. Off. 3.

Trials 49 to 57. 62. a. 65.

Tyler 1.

### **Voucher.**

See Pet. for Aff. 2. Trials 3.

Work 3.

### **Waiver of Jurisdiction.**

See E. A. and F. C. 5. 6.

Juris. 4 to 7.

Pet. for Mys. 17.

### **Waiver of Notice.**

See Trials 36.

**Wardens**

See Gr. L. Off. 4.

Trials 11.

Worsh. Mast. 1 to 4. 6 to 11.

**Widows.**

1. It is first the duty of the Lodge of which her husband was a member, to relieve his widow's necessities, if it be able to do so ; if not, or if it decline the charge, it is the imperative duty of the Lodge under whose jurisdiction she resides to honor her widow's certificate and see that she does not lack for the necessaries of life.

1872.

2. Subordinate Lodges are required to give to the widows of all deceased worthy brother Master Masons, in the several jurisdictions of said Lodges, a certificate of the former membership and good standing of their deceased husbands, which said certificate shall be signed by the Master and Wardens, and attested by the Secretary of said several Lodges, under their seals ; and that uniformity may be obtained in said certificates, the following shall be the form, the blanks being properly filled, to-wit :



gation only extends to a Brother Master Mason, his widow and orphans. 1879.

See Witnesses. Trials 42 to 45.

### Work.

1. The acts of the meeting of Masons, without their charter present, are *null* and *void*, and the business and work should be done over again in due form.

1872.

See Funerals 3.

Ins. of Off. 2.

Lodges 4.

2. The establishment of any new or different test, or rule, for the examination or admission of visiting or other Masons, besides that handed to us from distant ages, cannot rightfully be effected.

1829.

3. C. has sat in Lodge with A. and with B. C. may introduce Bro. A. to Bro. B., stating that he vouches for him. After such introduction A. can vouch for B. for the purpose of visiting, as if he had sat with him in open Lodge. Such a voucher is equivalent to sitting in Lodge, as required by our law. 1872.

### *The First and Second Degrees:*

4. The ceremonies of the opening of the first and second degrees are *not parts*

of the third degree, and have nothing to do with opening the third degree. 1869.

5. No business can legitimately be transacted in these degrees other than lecturing, the examination of candidates for advancement, or the conferring of the degree. 1839.

6. Every degree in which Work is to be done by Subordinate Lodges shall be regularly opened with the ceremonies for that purpose. 1869.

7. The whole of the Lectures appertaining to any degree in Masonry should be given at the time of conferring the degree, and the omission of any of them is censurable. 1839.

8. Closing on the Second Degree does not close the Third Degree, and in the case stated, (viz: Lodge opened on the Third Degree, and did not close) the Master's Lodge was left open. 1873.

9. A Lodge cannot call a communication off and on from one day to another. Every day's communication must be regularly opened and closed. 1872.

See Installation of Officers 2. a.

Lodges 3. a.

#### **Worshipful Master.**

1. A brother who has not been elected and installed Warden is ineligible to the office of Master of a Lodge. 1870.



2. An exception to this rule has always been recognized in favor of a *new* Lodge, and, in “*extraordinary cases*,” in old Lodges. A Master Mason may be elected and installed Master of a new Lodge, although he may never have served as Warden of a chartered Lodge.  
1873.

3. A Past Master of another jurisdiction, who becomes a member of one of our Lodges, is eligible to the office of Master, without first serving as a Warden in this jurisdiction.  
1872.

4. No one can act as an installing officer who has not been regularly installed into the office of Master of a Lodge. The right of installing his officers belongs to the Master, and in his absence the Senior Warden, though for the time being Master, cannot act as installing officer unless he is an actual Past Master.  
1877.

5. The Master-elect of a Lodge must receive the degree of Past Master prior to his installation, as it forms part of the installation ceremonies, and is a prerequisite to his installation as Master.

1873. 1878. Art. viii. §1.

5. a. If he has been installed without having previously received the Past Mas-

ter's degree, he should receive that degree and be then installed. 1879.

6. A Worshipful Master cannot open his Lodge and then leave it, without one of the Wardens being present to preside. 1871. Art. xvi. §19.

7. In the absence of the Worshipful Master, the Senior Warden succeeds to his place, as presiding officer of the Lodge, and during such time he has all the powers of a Master, and can perform any act the Master could perform were he present. For the time being he is *Master* and not *Senior Warden*. That station should be filled by him by appointment *pro tempore*. 1873.

8. He should sign the Records of Proceedings as "Acting Master." 1874.

9. In the absence of the Worshipful Master neither a Past Master nor a District Deputy Grand Master can open a Lodge and confer degrees or transact business with the Senior Warden in the West. One of the three principal officers must be in his place as Worshipful Master during the whole of the session. 1874.

10. Whichever it be he is wholly responsible for the conduct and proceedings

during the session. 1874.

11. But it is a good and lawful Lodge, even if he stations a brother to conduct the work and the routine of business, while he himself is speaking for the Senior Warden or Senior Deacon. The Mason made under such an arrangement of work is regular, and the proceedings of the Lodge are valid.

1874. 1875.

12. The Worshipful Master must preside when present in the Lodge, even though interested in the trial of a brother in progress before the Lodge. He must retire if he feels a delicacy in presiding.

1874.

See Trials 28 to 33. 36. 50. 51. 61.

12. a. Should the Worshipful Master and Wardens all remove from the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and be unable to attend its meetings, under our law the Lodge could not be opened at all, unless in the case of a funeral, when, with the charter present, it may be opened by a Past Master.

1879.

13. A Past Master cannot *preside* in a Lodge in the absence of the first three officers, except on funeral occasions.

1867.

14. The Worshipful Master of a Lodge shall make all appointments of such officers as are not elected under the By-Laws of such Lodge. 1869.

15. He has the right to summon every member of the Lodge for any purpose within the scope and business of Masonry at his own discretion. 1871.

16. The willful neglect or defiance of a summons, no matter for what purpose given, must be met with proper discipline. 1875.

17. The Master is the custodian of the property of the Lodge. He is responsible for it, and should not allow it to be wasted. He not only has the right, but it is his solemn duty to refuse any and all motions for the improper use of the funds of the Lodge, according to his best judgment. 1877.

18. He cannot appoint a committee of the Lodge when the Lodge is not at labor, except to examine visitors.

1874.

19. The Worshipful Master of every Lodge is required to order the Secretary to furnish to the District Deputy Grand Master the names of the officers of his Lodge at the time of the Annual Commu-

nication of the Grand Lodge, and of those who may be elected to serve at any Annual Election thereafter, with their post-office address. 1876.

See Ballots 6. 8. a.

Dispensations 1.













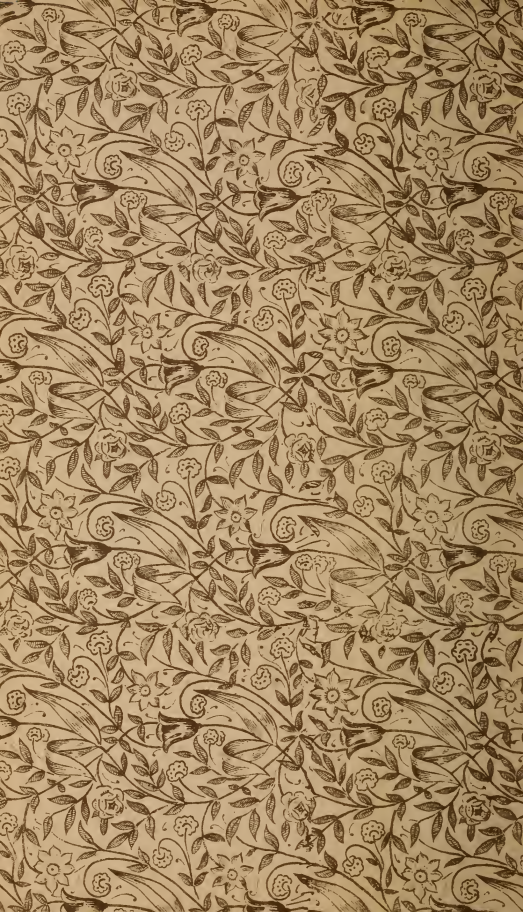
















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